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CEMA CONSTRUCTION, STATISTICS COMMISSIONS END BUDAPEST MEETINGS

LD091002 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--Two CMEA standing commissions ended their sessions in Budapest today with the signing of protocols.

The participants to the 47th session of CMEA's Standing Building Commission discussed the most viable forms of providing building assistance to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and decided to coordinate the works of two large projects to be executed jointly by the member states.

The participants paid high attention to the flow of international building industrial information among the members. Cooperation so far has resulted in the establishment of a network of international scientific-technical information systems, worked out the methods of information transfer which help the exchange of documents, publications, catalogues, technical films and exhibitions. A major achievement in the field is the compilation of a 12-language architectural dictionary, and a dictionary on building terminology is now being prepared.

The commission has approved the workplan covering the years 1980-81.

The participants to the 33rd session of the Statistical Standing Commission decided to develop uniform statistics systems which make possible to compare the major economic processes. Such systems could help to compare the changes in the national incomes, industrial and agricultural productions and in investments of the members, and the process of execution of various moves could also be tracked with their help. Proposals have been accepted for the elaboration of the uniform methodics of foreign and retail trade statistics.

The experts exchanged a number of useful experiences at the meeting. Hungarian scientists spoke about achievements in environment protection statistics, their Soviet colleagues explained the findings of the 1979 census, Bulgarian statisticians spoke about achievements in the statistics of the agrarian industrial integration.

The heads of the delegations attending the meeting of the Statistical Standing Commission were received by Deputy Prime Minister Istvan Huszar, and the heads of the ones attending the Standing Building Commission meeting by Deputy Prime Minister Gyula Szeker.

BUDAPEST DISCUSSES UPCOMING CEMA COOPERATION PROJECTS

LD091903 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June (MTI)--An important point in the 1979 agenda of the standing CMEA committees is to prepare and coordinate the 1981-85 five-year plan drafts of the member-states. The mutual purchase and sales prospects will be finalized this year together with the details of cooperation, specialization and joint ventures, for the member-countries to sign the inter-state agreements drafts in 1980. Hungary is involved in the activities of all CMEA standing committees and has come forward with a range of recommendations for the member-states to amplify their energy and raw material bases, to evolve up-to-date equipment, to go on building transport routes and to join hands in the development of technologies.

The Standing Electric Energy Committee was recently paving the way for some new bilateral and multilateral agreements when representatives of Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland and the Soviet Union signed inter-governmental deals in Moscow related with common energy investment projects. A 4,000-megawatt nuclear power plant will be constructed at Kmelniczky (Soviet Union) [as received], with a 750-kilovolt long-distance transmission line attached to convey the generated electricity to Rzeszow, Poland, and on to Czechoslovakia as well as to Hungary. The Soviet Union undertook to build the power plant alone and the transmission line together with Polan, while the other countries will receive shares of the produced power in proportion to the supplies and services they contribute to the project. The year 1984 has been scheduled for inauguration and Hungary will receive 400 megawatts of electric energy.

A joint CMEA venture relates to the construction of hydraulic power accumulation plants to store energy generated in the night for use during the peak hours of the following day. Hungary has drawn up the building plans for a 1,200-megawatt unit which the standing committee is about to examine, comparing it with a similar draft submitted by Bulgaria.

The proportion of specialized products in the trading of chemical goods among the member-countries has increased from 20 to 25 per cent during three years. Now the Standing Chemical Industrial Committee is to decide shortly over a new draft agreement, assigning further 11 types of chemical fibres for specialized production between 1981 and 1990. This would permit the supply of 40,000 tons of products a year on either side, including Hungary's Viscosa works.

As far as the Standing Machine Engineering Committee is concerned, Hungarian industry is interested in 68 out of the existing 80 multilateral specialization and cooperation agreements running among the member-countries. Many of the contracts expire end of 1980 and preparations to prolong them have to be taken this year. Such specialization and cooperation deals underlie some 40 per cent of Hungary's machine exports to the CMEA countries and about one third of its imports from there. By the end of 1985, such agreements will be transacted for about one half of all the machine export and import business within the CMEA. New draft agreements will be put up this year for the specialized production of more machine tools, farm implements, vehicle components and complete technical equipment for the chemical industry.

Fifteen years of operation of the common carriage stock (OPW) has considerably promoted the exploitation of the existing fleet of nearly 300,000 carriages. The CMEA Standing Transport Committee is submitting a proposal to further increase the stock of carriages and it has recommended to the member-countries to step up the transport capacity of their railway trunk lines, mainly by means of electrification. The Hungarian state railways has in mind to electrify the cegled-kiskunfelegyhaza-kiskunhalas line ahead of schedule up to the end of 1980 so that trains will be hauled by the most modern types of engines from the Soviet border station Zahony down to the southern border Selebia. Other plans provide for the modernization of the road network. There are projects for complex development and a reconstruction of the road sections Berlin-Moscow, Moscow-Sofia, Gdansk-Sofia and Rostock-Constanza. Hungary's contribution to the last two consists in the construction of M-1 and M-5 motorways.

The Hungarian committee of the Standing Light Industrial Committee is engaged in the elaboration of plans to furnish a basis for the domestic supplies and exports in 1981-85. The home industry, in accord with the other CEMA countries, plans to introduce up-to-date technologies for the production of first-class footwear, office, hotel and health furniture, as well as non-woven textiles.

BRIEFS

CUBAN MINISTER ATTENDS CEMA MEETING--Cuban Finance Minister Francisco Garcia Valls today arrived in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia, to participate in a meeting of finance ministers from CEMA member countries. The cable adds that the working session of the meeting will be held from 5 to 8 June in the Montenegrin city of Cavtat located on the Adriatic coast. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1408 GMT 4 Jun 79 FL]

CEMA TRANSPORTATION COOPERATION--The 57th session of CEMA Permanent Commission of Transportation opened on 4 June at the International Hotel, Golden Sands. During the next 5 days ministers of transportation as well as representatives of the ministers will discuss transportation cooperation. The following countries are participating in the session: Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, CSSR and Yugoslavia. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU]

CEMA TRADE ORGANIZATION SESSION--A working group of questions of the organization and technical aspects of trade attached to the CEMA organization opened its session in Sofia. The session is attended by delegations from the Ministries of Domestic Trade from Bulgaria, Cuba, the GDR, Poland, Romania, the Soviet Union, Hungary, the CSSR, and representatives of the CEMA secretariat. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 79 p 6 AU]

BLOC THEORETICAL CONFERENCE--The 3d session of the multilateral work group for "law-governed features and typical characteristics of the developed socialist society" was opened on Monday [28 May] at the Academy for Social Sciences at the SED's Central Committee by its rector, Prof Dr Otto Reinhold. Participating in the conference are representatives of the BCP, PZPR, SED, CPSU, CPCZ and MSZMP. Problems of social progress and of the dialectics of national and international features in the building of socialism are being discussed at the 3-day conference. Central to the discussion are problems related to the fundamental laws, characteristics and driving forces fashioning the developed socialist society. Final conclusions were worked out at the conference for the further theoretical processing of these problems under the conditions of aggravated international class conflicts. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 29 May 79 p 2 AU]

PRAGUE VIEWS OPINIONS OF U.S. PUBLIC, OFFICIALDOM ON SALT

LD082142 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Bohumil Horak commentary]

[Text] As the Soviet-American summit approaches, the first pieces of information about the program of talks between Leonid Brezhnev and James Carter in Vienna are beginning to emerge. Political observers engage in conjectures as to what problems the two statesmen, besides signing the important document, are going to discuss, how long their talks will last each day; others are interested in the financial expenditure of the Austrian Government for the organization and security of this meeting, or whether Austrian President Kirchschlaeger will give a gala reception at Schoenbrunn Castle in honor of the top representatives of the Soviet Union and the United States. All this is part of the atmosphere which traditionally surrounds such meetings. However, even though this atmosphere is not unimportant, it definitely is not of paramount importance.

What is far more important are the attitudes and reactions in the world, above all in the Soviet Union and the United States, aroused by the coming signing of the treaty. While the stance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states has been clearly positive since the very beginning of the talks, in the United States embittered battles between advocates and opponents of the SALT agreement are being fought. Representatives of the military-industrial complex resort to arguments which go beyond the limits of the wildest flights of imagination. They thus allege that the Russians are building underwater tunnels so big that each can conceal up to 20 nuclear submarines. They are also supposed to have a special camouflage canvass with which they cover up all their bases, thus enabling them to keep secret the numerical strength of their armaments and gain unilateral advantages over the United States.

These--to put it mildly--unreliable reports are not the subject of a science fiction story, but serves as background information for U.S. senators who want to be sure, as some U.S. papers maintain, that the Soviet Union does not infringe on the treaty's conditions on the quantitative and qualitative limitation of nuclear weapons. Therefore, allegedly, they need reliable verification. However, can reliable verification be insured by unreliable information?

The U.S. public is of a different opinion. According to public opinion polls, more than three-fourths of Americans have expressed themselves in favor of an immediate signing and a speedy ratification of the treaty. The Americans are well aware that this treaty is in keeping with the national security interests of both the Soviet Union and the United States. This was confirmed by President Carter himself, speaking about the SALT agreement at several press conferences. At one of them he said literally that the rejection of this treaty would be a crushing blow for world peace. Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater, unsuccessful presidential candidate in 1964 and one of the "hawks," retorted cynically that Carter's warning made him laugh.

The overwhelming majority of the world public is welcoming the coming signing of the Soviety-American treaty on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons. This document represents a great hope for reducing the threat of a global nuclear war, as well as a starting point for the liquidation of all nuclear weapons and could have far-reaching consequences not only for slowing down the arms race and for relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, but could also favorably influence the overall international situation.

WARSAW PAPER REPORTS POLISH DELEGATE SPEECH AT MBFR VIENNA TALKS

AU081535 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[PAP report: "Vienna Talks--Appeal for the West's Constructive Stand--Polish representative's speech"--passages in capital letters published in boldface]

[Text] PAP, Vienna--EDITOR TADEUSZ DERLATKA HAS SENT US THIS REPORT: THE 205TH PLENARY SESSION OF THE DELEGATIONS OF THE 19 STATES PARTICIPATING IN NEGOTIATIONS ON MUTUAL REDUCTIONS IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE WAS HELD IN VIENNA. AMBASSADOR TADEUSZ STRULAK, CHAIRMAN OF THE POLISH DELEGATION, SPOKE AT THE SESSION.

He noted the loss of peace and the unsatisfactory situation of negotiations and stressed that all participants in negotiations should, in order to change this situation, take advantage of the results of the coming Vienna visit of Soviet and American leaders and of the signing of the SALT II accord.

AMBASSADOR T. STRULAK THEN STATED THAT, DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE WESTERN PARTICIPANTS HAD RECEIVED AN UNCEASING FLOW OF PROPOSALS TO THE EFFECT THAT THEY SHOULD JOIN IN SEARCHING FOR MUTUALLY ACCEPTABLE SOLUTIONS, THE SOCIALIST STATES HAD STILL NOT RECEIVED A CONSTRUCTIVE AND EXHAUSTIVE REPLY TO THEIR COMPREHENSIVE AND COMPROMISE PROPOSALS SUBMITTED IN JUNE LAST YEAR. THE WESTERN STATES MERELY CRITICIZE THESE PROPOSALS.

The West's assertions that the solution to the problems put forward in the June proposals depends on agreement concerning the question of numerical data are glaringly inconsistent with the objective truth. Ambassador T. Strulak said that the readiness of Belgium, the Netherlands, the FRG and Great Britain to assume, within the accord on the first stage, the obligation to the effect that they would make a "crucial contribution" to reductions in the second stage did not allay the fear of the socialist states concerning an effective contribution by those states to the process of reduction. The West has never clarified what the term "crucial contribution" really means.

Greater Precision Is Needed

WHAT WE MUST HAVE IS MORE PRECISE LANGUAGE OF AN AGREEMENT, WHICH WOULD GUARANTEE REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMED FORCES OF EACH STATE IN APPROXIMATE PROPORTION TO THE SIZE OF ITS ARMED FORCES, JUST AS THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' JUNE PROPOSALS ENVISAGE.

The chairman of the Polish delegation also stated that the very knowledge of the reduction quotas that are to be implemented by each direct Western participant (except the United States) at the second stage, outside of the agreement, was not enough because these quotas could easily be changed later on. This is why we must have guarantees against such changes.

Reduction Obligations

THE UNJUST APPROACH TO REDUCTION OBLIGATIONS OF VARIOUS PARTICIPANTS IS A VERY CRUCIAL SHORTCOMING OF THE MODIFICATIONS OF LAST DECEMBER. THIS APPROACH VIOLATES THE INTERESTS OF THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' SECURITY. Such a discriminatory approach, the chairman of the Polish delegation said, one which distorts the idea of collectivity, also characterizes the West's position on reduction limits. The socialist states cannot accept this approach.

In conclusion Ambassador T. Strulak appealed to the Western delegations to abandon their formal pretexts and to begin serious efforts to search for mutually acceptable solutions to the problems contained in the proposals submitted by the socialist states on 8 June 1978. This is necessary if negotiations are to progress. Such a response of the West would certainly meet with a constructive reaction of the socialist countries.

Reporting on the speech by the representative of the Polish People's Republic at the closed plenary session on Wednesday, the spokesman for the Polish delegation stressed at the press conference that the "summit" meeting will supply new incentives for the negotiations of the 19 states. The spokesman for the Western delegations continued to insist that the questions of data on the numerical strength of the two sides is the central issue of the negotiations.

CSSR EUROPEAN SECURITY COMMITTEE HOLDS PLENUM

LD090918 Prague CTK in English 1801 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The Czechoslovak Committee for European Security and Cooperation fully supports the proposal to call a conference of all European states, the U.S. and Canada at the political level soon, if possible before the end of 1979, the committee stressed at its plenary session today.

It noted that an agreement by states-participants in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe not to be the first to use nuclear or conventional arms against one another would be an important step. Such an agreement would strengthen the political and legal basis of observance of the principle of non-use of force and threat of force, and create new guarantees against military conflicts in Europe. This, as well as other initiatives of Warsaw Treaty member states aimed at boosting confidence between European states and at military relaxation, should result in the adoption of practical measures.

The committee welcomed the basic accord between the governments of the Soviet Union and the U.S. on the conclusion of the strategic arms limitation treaty SALT II. We believe that this treaty will soon be ratified and become a new impulse for the promotion of detente, the committee said.

It voiced support for the initiative of the International Committee for European Security and Cooperation to call a broad international forum in late October on disarmament and security, and expects Czechoslovak working people and leaders of political parties and social organizations to speak on these pressing problems and thus contribute to the preparation of the event.

TIRANA MEDIA COMMENTS ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT TO POLAND

Radio on Visit

AU071109 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1000 GMT 7 Jun 79 AU

[Text] It is reported that Pope John Paul II is continuing his visit to Poland. The head of the Vatican, this center of religious obscurantism, is being given a pompous reception wherever he goes. His arrival in Warsaw was accompanied by the ringing of church bells throughout Poland, while in front of the headquarters of the Polish revisionist party in Warsaw he was welcomed with a rendering of Ave Maria, sung by some religious choirs.

Meanwhile the pope is carrying out intensive activities, visiting cathedrals and churches, saying masses that are broadcast by the national television and meeting with high clerics of the Polish Catholic Church. According to reports this highest representative of the world obsurantist center also met with Edward Gierek, head of the Warsaw revisionist clique. Speaking about the good relations established between the state and church in a speech delivered on the occasion, Gierek praised the Vatican's role in the present-day world as "in the service of the well-being of mankind."

The pope's current visit to Poland is a concrete reflection of the close relations established between the Polish revisionists and the Catholic Church, relations which they seek to promote further. The old and new Polish bourgeoisie has always had the church at its side, using it as an active supporter of its policy of exploitation and oppression of the broad working masses of Poland. Herein lies the explanation for the policy pursued by the Warsaw revisionist clique in creating favorable conditions for the flourishing of the church in that country. As is known, a number of universities and religious seminars are operating, where various clerics are being trained. There are over 14,000 churches at which some 20,000 priests are officiating. About 60 religious organs are published.

The Polish revisionists are seeking to exploit their collaboration with the Vatican, this center of religious reaction, for their political aims, to continue to exploit and suppress the broad working masses of Poland, to confuse and benumb their minds, to divert them from the acute current sociopolitical and economic problems.

ATA on Moscow View of Visit

AU081014 Tirana ATA in English 0920 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

["Pope's Visit to Poland and the 'Unity' of the 'Socialist Community'"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 8 (ATA)--In a commentary on the visit of Pope John Paul the second to Poland, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" emphasizes among others that the revisionist bourgeoisie is interested to use the church to "calm" the broad masses of the people, who are suffering from capitalist exploitation, with the religious opium.

The revival of religion as an obscurantist ideology and counter-revolutionary practice, the newspaper emphasizes, is linked with the entire process of capitalist degeneration which occurred in the Soviet Union and in the countries of Eastern Europe. Religion, as part of the superstructure, is already playing the same old role it has played over the centuries, in the countries where the revisionist cliques are in power.

What the Polish revisionists are doing today has its start in Moscow. It was Khrushchev who opened this road when he bowed before the pope in the Vatican. In the Soviet Union, religion is a part of the official ideological "nourishment" served to the people.

The newspaper writes further on that while the Polish revisionist chiefs accord a pompous reception to the boss of the "Holy See", certain dissatisfaction is felt in Moscow and even a warning is made lest "some circles" try to exploit the visit for aims against "the socialist community". Concern is expressed in Moscow lest the Polish pope, who is a "specialist of the East" will also play the game of the United States of America and its allies, to exploit the divergencies and dissatisfaction manifested in the relations between the revisionist countries and the Soviet Union, to disrupt and alienate as much as possible the satellites from Moscow. In one of his speeches, the pope called on the countries of Eastern Europe to unite with the West under the "common ideal, Christianity". In this context Poland holds a particular place. In this regard let us recall Nixon's visit in the past and Carter's and Brzezinski's visits now. In this context is evaluated also the activation of the Soviet policy, especially in the countries neighbouring with Poland, as for example Kosygin's visit to Czechoslovakia, where he hardly smiled once, the visit which Brezhnev himself made to Hungary, and what is more the military manoeuvres of the Warsaw Treaty in that country, to which an unusual advertisement was made. In one way or another they are reminding Gierek clique of 1968 in Czechoslovakia, Dubcek's fate. This is already clear both in Warsaw as well as in the Vatican, Washington and its allies.

At the end of the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" exposes the aims of the bourgeois propaganda to discredit Marxism-Leninism, through the dissemination of the idea of the coexistence between Catholicism and Marxism. The old desires of all the oppressors, the slave owners, religion and popes to rule in peace are now illusions which are being destroyed and will be completely destroyed in the face of the resolute and ever mounting struggle of the working masses, the proletariat, for a new life.

GJONI REPORTS ON ATTENDANCE AT CANADIAN M-L MEETING

AU291407 Tirana ATA in English 1120 GMT 29 May 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, May 29 (ATA)--As it has been reported, upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L), a delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania [PLA] attended the 60th consultative conference of that party and the rally organized in Montreal. Other Marxist-Leninist parties took part and sent messages of greetings to the conference.

Under the title: "Faithful Fighter For the Interests of the Canadian Proletariat", the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" carries an article under the signature of the leader of the delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania, Xhelil Gjoni, member of the Central Committee of the PLA, who writes about the importance of the proceedings of this conference and the meetings the delegation had with communists, activists and friends of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L). The article points out the analyses and studies presented at the conference such as those on the monopoly capitalism in Canada, on the bolshevisation of the party, the situation of the poor and middle farmers as allies of the proletariat in the revolution, on the situation of the indigenous inhabitants, on the situation of the fishermen, on the national question, etc.

After mentioning some conclusions the comrades of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L) had drawn from such analyses and studies and after dwelling on the acute economic and social problems existing at present in Canada, such as inflation, unemployment, the economic crisis and its consequences, Xhelil Bjoni continues: Despite the demagogy of the bourgeois ideology and the splitting role of the revisionists, the working class and the working masses in Canada are intensifying their revolt against capital and the crisis with every passing day. The comrades of the C.P. of Canada (M-L) told us that the conclusion drawn by Comrade Enver Hoxha in his work "Imperialism and the Revolution" that the revolution is a problem taken up for solution is fully corroborated also in Canada. They provided us concrete data on the increase of the resistance of the working class and the other working masses. Thus, if 1.4 per cent of the workers took part in the strikes over the years 1921-1931, this figure rose to 10 per cent in 1972 and it reached to 20 per cent in 1976. As well as this, now the strikes continue for a longer period. If during the years 1930-1935 the strikes continued on the average 1.5 to 2 days, during the years 1960-1970 more than 75 per cent of the strikes continued not less that 25 days. During the years 1970-1976, over 16 percent of the strikes continued 100 days. In 1975 more than 37 per cent of the strikes continued more than 100 days.

Making the analysis of the situation in Canada, the author writes further on, the Canadian comrades raised the question of motive forces in the revolution. They counted as such the proletariat with its party at the head, as the leading force and its allies, the poor and middle farmers, the petty-bourgeois strata of the city, against monopoly bourgeoisie, big land owners and the foreign monopolies, particularly against American imperialism. At present, Canada is experiencing a heavy crisis. The party has put on the agenda the slogan: "Make the Rich Pay For the Crisis", while as a final road of salvation they raise the question of the establishment of the power of the workers and peasants, the expropriation of the bourgeoisie and monopolies.

Under these conditions, they put forth some tasks at the party conference:

In the political and ideological plane, the explanation and understanding of the stage of the revolution, of its phase, on the basis of a thorough analysis of the conditions of Canada, the classes and their relationship on the internal and external plane. In this context, they raise the question of the ideological consolidation of the party against the views of the Canadian revisionists and against the Mao Zedong thought on the revolution, on the motive forces and its targets.

In the political and ideological plane, they also saw the problem of the bolshevisation of the party, to which a whole report was dedicated in the proceedings of the conference.

Then Xhelil Bjoni writes: During the two weeks our delegation stayed in Canada, the possibility was given to it to visit Toronto, Montreal, Vancouver, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and to meet communists, activists and friends of the Communist Party of Canada (M-L). During its stay in Toronto, almost one week, the delegation took part in the proceedings of the conference. Then in Montreal a rally with 1500 participants took place. There, Comrade Hardial Bains, chairman of the party, made the conclusions of the proceedings of the conference. [sentence as received] The rally was addressed by all the delegations of the invited parties.

The greetings of the Central Committee of our party addressed to the conference was welcomed with great enthusiasm, cheers for the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha.

They were overjoyed that the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania sent a delegation to Canada. "This is an event we were looking forward to, they told us. Our relations are becoming stronger on the basis of the common struggle against imperialism and revisionism. The visit of the delegation of the Party of Labour of Albania will be a remarkable event in our history. Albania is a model for us, it represents the genuine socialism, it indicates the road we should follow".

The Communist Party of Canada (M-L), the Canadian comrades expressed themselves, highly appreciates the Party of Labour of Albania and Comrade Enver Hoxha, relying on their deed, on the historic merits they have.

Albania is the homeland of the international proletariat. The defence of Albania is a question of the entire international proletariat. To defend socialist Albania means to defend the revolution. All the reactionaries are trying to suffocate Albania. But we are sure that this great country, this great party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, will bring death to imperialism and social imperialism. We are fully convinced that socialism will win . In the future too, Albania will preserve a great place and honour, just as it enjoys at present. We wish other greater successes to socialist Albania. We convey to all the Albanian communists, to the entire Albanian people our feelings as brothers, comrades and friends of the same trench for the triumph of the revolution and socialism.

PARTY PAPER DISCUSSES NATO FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

AU031421 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 3 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA)--The newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" writes in a commentary that the meeting of the foreign ministers of the NATO member countries in The Hague was another proof to the warmongering hysteria of this aggressive bloc.

Through the use of the theory of "equilibrium", the newspaper emphasizes, the American imperialists and the Soviet social-imperialists, continually arm themselves and deploy ever more troops and armaments in Europe in order to dictate to the different peoples and countries of Europe their warmongering policy. At the meeting in The Hague, the newspaper continues, once again became obvious the interimperialist contradictions of the "allies" of Washington who are dissatisfied with the American dictate and the increase of the burden of the expenditure for NATO.

The American imperialists also tried to calm their NATO "allies", who have many doubts about the secret agreements between the two superpowers.

Facts go to show, the newspaper concludes, that the NATO bloc, which enjoys also the support of the Chinese social-imperialists, and the Warsaw Treaty, are strengthening their aggressive and warmongering character.

ATA DISCUSSES SPREADING OF WESTERN WAYS IN PRC

AU311252 Tirana ATA in English 0935 GMT 31 May 79 AU

["The Western Mode of Life is Spreading in China"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 31 (ATA)--In the everyday life in China, a mass dissemination of the degenerated Western mode of life and culture is noticed. The Beijing counterrevolutionary leadership is advertising and dishing out to the working masses, especially the younger generation, the capitalist way of thinking and living.

The news agencies point out that China "is very quickly learning the bourgeois-capitalist way of behaviour". Significant in this direction is also the statement of the American secretary of commerce, Kreps, at the moment when she was signing the American-Chinese trade agreement. She said: "Today we jointly made a great step for the resumption of the exchange of goods and the exchange of ideas".

Recently, the fashioners of the "Piet Point" multinational company from the United States of America, Hong Kong and Japan went to China to show to the Chinese hairdressers the latest Western fashion of hair and toilet. As the French news agency, AFP, emphasized, "they painted the eyes of the Chinese women and glossed their cheeks with red and put a lot of cream on their faces". In March this year a veritable festival of Western fashion was organized in the two biggest cities of China, Beijing and Shanghai. In front of the local and foreign newsmen, photoreporters and spectators, under the strains of an unbridled decadent music, the Chinese girls paraded according to the Western style. The organizer of this masquerade, to which the Chinese did not fail to put at disposal one of the best halls of Palace of the Nationalities in Beijing, is the manager of a big multinational company. What urged this capitalist, like many of his friends, to hurry to China, was the possibility created to him to expose the Western fashion and realize huge profits. "We get silk here almost for nothing," he said. "Labour power is also cheap".

The despicable features of the "consumer society" have won the right of the citizenship in China.

Throughout the country are organized "Western style" evenings where "dance and courting" are practiced, which, according to the arch-revisionist Deng Xiaoping, "indirectly liberates the strangled feelings of the women". Radio Beijing simultaneously transmits six confusing broadcasts for the youth every day. Advertisement, drug-addiction and the growing of long hair are spreading, while organized bands of youth terrorize the population committing various crimes. In Kweilin, a city in southern China, more than half of killings, rapes and thefts are carried out by youth under 25 years of age.

While strongly encouraging the bourgeois morality, including also religion, the Chinese revisionists seek by all means to keep the younger generation in darkness, to confuse it in order to more easily oppress and exploit it. The young workers and peasants who have graduated from the middle schools find it very difficult to pursue higher studies. From 5.7 million young boys and girls who expressed the desire to enter the university, only 3 per cent of them were given this right, mainly sons of capitalists from town and countryside, both old and new. Rules for the admission to school, according to press reports, take no longer into consideration, even formally, the "class struggle".

BRIEFS

AFRICAN WOMEN'S DELEGATIONS--Tirana, May 29 (ATA)--The president of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, Vito Kapo, received yesterday the delegation of the Pan-African Conference of Women, led by Kamara Taher Drave, vice-secretary general of this organization, and the delegation of the Women's Section of the African National Union of Zimbabwe, led by Cici Chisaka, representative of this section, which, upon the invitation of the Presidency of the General Council of the Women's Union of Albania, are on a friendly visit in our country. The reception passed in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0933 GMT 29 May 79 AU]

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS POPE'S DEPARTURE FROM POLAND

AU101945 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 10 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Pope John Paul II, who visited Poland for the last 9 days, departed today from the airport near Krakow. Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Polish Council of State, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, and Pope John Paul II spoke at the airport.

DOYNOV RECEIVES CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE DELEGATION

AU081128 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] On 5 June Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, received the visiting working group of the CPSU Central Committee led by Sergey Shcherbakov, first deputy chief of the Science and Educational Institutions Department at the CPSU Central Committee.

Talks on issues connected with the development of the scientific-technical cooperation and integration between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the USSR were held.

Nikola Stefanov, deputy chief of the Science and Education Department at the BCP Central Committee, and Albert (Starostin), counselor at the Soviet Embassy in Bulgaria, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

BTA REPORTS ON BULGARIAN-MADE DEVICES USED BY SOVIET SPACECRAFT

AU091430 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, June 9 (BTA)--The "Salyut-6" crew Lyakhov-Ryumin began to fulfil the Bulgarian space research programme," stated here Engineer Stefan Chapkunov, M. Sc. This is the beginning of a broad research activity, including 27 different experiments, which had to be performed by the Soviet-Bulgarian crew Rukavishnikov-Ivanov. Mr Chapkunov said that after the happy landing of the "Soyuz-33" crew, standby devices for the Bulgarian experiments have been prepared within record short terms, which have been delivered on board the "Salyut-6" station by the "Prognoz-6" transport craft. He pointed out that trials with the "Ouga" appliance have become [as received] on board the space station, which is the continuator of a successful series of electrophotometric devices which operated automatically on board the geophysical rockets "Vertical-6," "Vertical-7", on board of the Indian meteorological rockets "Kentavr-11-50," "Kentavr-11-48," as well as on board the automated unified station "Interkosmos-19." The "Duga" has been designed at the Central Laboratory for Space Research with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, he added.

Mr Chapkunov told about the groups of experiments to be carried out with this appliance:

"Equator." The purpose of the experiment is observing from the board of a piloted space craft of the shining of the high atmosphere in the equator field and observing the equator luminous arcs in the ionosphere. The last phenomenon is related to the so-called ionospheric equatorial anomaly.

"Shining." The stable luminous arcs appearing in the socalled plasmosphere of the earth will be observed.

"Emission." The purpose is a global study of the layers of the high atmosphere along the orbit of the "Salyut-6" station.

"Pole". It unites a group of experiments on studying the vertical structure of the main emission lines in the polar lights, which will help to clarify the physical processes and mechanisms of the origin of this interesting plasm phenomenon in the atmosphere.

ZHIVKOV GIVES RECEPTION FOR WRITERS CONGRESS 8 JUNE

AU082000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, gave a reception at the Boyana Residence tonight on the occasion of the international writers meeting. The great forum took place under the slogan, "Peace-Hope of the World", and over 75 outstanding creative workers from 21 countries participated in it. Comrade Todor Zhivkov most cordially congratulated the representatives of contemporary literature and wished them new, creative achievements. He pointed out the extraordinarily important role of the writer in creating intellectual values and expressed his confidence that the Sofia meeting will contribute to intensifying the cultural relations among people throughout the world. The chairman of the State Council stressed that problems about the preservation of peace which were discussed at the writers meeting are the main topic of our time and are of a universal humanitarian character.

TODOR ZHIVKOV COMMISSIONS COMBINE IN DIMITROVGRAD

AU091745 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, arrived in Dimitrovgrad today. Cordially welcomed by the okrug and town leaders as well as by the people, he festively commissioned the combine for processing (?polyester fibres). Snipping the tricolor ribbon, Comrade Todor Zhivkov wished the combine's collective high successes in mastering the new textile production and in fulfilling the production tasks.

BRIEFS

BALEVSKI RECEIVES CPSU DELEGATION--On 4 June Sngel Balaveski, chairman of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, received the CPSU delegation led by Sergey Shcherbakov, CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Institutions Department deputy head. The guests here briefed on the cooperation between the Bulgarian and USSR higher education establishments. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 4 Jun 79 AU]

VULCHEVA AT EDUCATION CONFERENCE--On 5 June in the Ruse Drazha Vulcheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of national education, took part in the opening of an international scientific conference on the role of the teacher in the students' ideological education. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU]

MISHEV AT TU MEETING--On 3 June Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, took part in a joint meeting of Vidin Okrug trade union and party aktiv, which discussed socialist organization of labor, savings, frontranking experience, and other matters. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU]

TRANSLATORS CONGRESS OPENS--The second congress of the Bulgarian Translators Union opened in Sofia. Among the hundreds of delegates, Comrades Dimitur Stanishev and Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, are also attending. The congress was opened by Hero of Socialist Labor [name indistinct]. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0730 GMT 5 Jun 79 AU]

BULGARIAN PREMIER TODOROV ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD110910 Prague CTK in English 0835 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Bulgarian Premier Stanko Todorov arrived in Prague today for a friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia, at the invitation of Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Stanko Todorov is accompanied by Bulgarian Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Committee Kiril Zarev, Deputy Premier Girgor Stoichkov, First Deputy Foreign Minister Marii Ivanov and other government representatives.

The Bulgarian delegation was welcomed at Prague airport by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal, deputy prmiers Vaclav Hula, Josef Korcak and Josef Simon, Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and other officials.

BENO RECEIVES BULGARIA'S STOYCHEV IN PRAGUE

LD091142 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mijulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received in Prague today Todor Stoychev, first secretary of the Varna Okrug Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. They exchanged experiences from the political-organizational work of party bodies.

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER DESAI TO VISIT 'SHORTLY'

LD081244 Prague CTK in English 1115 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Indian Premier Morarji R. Desai will shortly pay an official visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of General Secretary of the Communist Party Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal.

He will be accompanied by External Affairs Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

INDRA MEETS WITH SOVIET AMBASSADOR 8 JUNE

LD081721 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, met in Prague today Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. In the course of a friendly conversation they discussed some questions on further developing relations between the highest representative bodies of the two countries.

BRATISLAVA REPORTS ON SOVIET GENERAL GOGLEV'S VISIT

LD091150 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava Maj Gen Mikhail Goglev, member of the Military Council and chief of the Political Administration of the Central Group of Soviet forces in Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Lenart, in their conversation, stressed the importance of strengthening combat friendship between the Czechoslovak and Soviet armies and the importance of all-round cooperation between the peoples of both countries.

Comrade Mikhail Goglev was also received by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, and members of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council; and Gejza Slapka, chief secretary of the city party committee in Bratislava.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET MEAT, DAIRY MINISTER VISIT

Meeting with Jakes

LD080910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, received in Prague today Sergey Antonov, USSR minister of meat and dairy industry, who is in Czechoslovakia on a working visit. In a comradely meeting they examined further developments of economic and scientific-technical cooperation in meat and dairy production. Vladimir Matskevich, the USSR ambassador, was also present.

Meeting with Strougal

LD081212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0930 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received in Hrzan Palace in Prague today Sergey Antonov, the USSR minister of meat and dairy industry, who is currently on a visit in Czechoslovakia.

In their conversation they examined a broad range of issues and substantive proposals connected with the development of all-round cooperation between the two states. They stressed the importance of more intensive cooperation in research and development, modernization of production and mutual exploitation of experiences from the development of the most important sectors of the food industry.

The meeting of Comrades Lubomir Strougal and Sergey Antonov was attended by Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, and Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador in Prague.

Signing of Protocol

LD090626 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Josef Nagr, federal minister of agriculture and food, and Sergey Antonov, the Soviet minister of meat and dairy industry, today signed a protocol on the further development of scientific-technical and economic cooperation between both ministries. Czechoslovak and Soviet organizations will tackle jointly several selected tasks and cooperate mutually in designing and building modern meat and dairy plants. During the Czechoslovak-Soviet talks, an agreement was reached on mutual deliveries of seeds, seed potatoes breeding-stock and certain equipment.

RUDE PRAVO COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN REPRESENTATION AT COLOMBO MEETING

LD081246 Prague CTK in English 0930 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Prague--The presence of Ieng Sary at the Colombo session of the non-aligned countries is a mockery of the Cambodian people, a shameful dishonouring of the three million Cambodians who perished uselessly and absurdly under the Pol Pot and Ieng Sary rule, RUDE PRAVO said today.

Referring to the former foreign minister under the Pol Pot regime Ieng Sary, who came to Colombo from Beijing with a Chinese passport and under a false name, the daily pointed out that the Chinese passport and name only confirm the obvious fact that Ieng Sary did not come to Colombo to defend Cambodia's interests but has been authorized by China to defend and assert the interests of Beijing. Just the same as he did it--only with different and terrible means--in the past four years in his own country, the daily added.

CPCZ DAILY NOTES IMPACT OF WORLD GASOLINE CRISIS

AU061500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jun 79 p 6 AU

[Ladislav Alster article: "Gasoline Crisis in the West"]

[Excerpts] "Endless queues of cars in front of gas stations. Exasperation, quarrels, sometimes even fights. Black-marketeering, sometimes bordering on blackmail. For a U.S. gallon (3.8 liters) of gasoline it is sometimes necessary to pay the demanded increased price and add $10 as a nuisance settlement." This is how West European magazines describe - in a mixture of schadenfreude [enjoyment obtained from others' troubles] and anger--the situation in the United States.

But the situation in Western Europe is not much better. It is true that there is no outright calamity but the prices of petroleum and other crude oil products have skyrocketed.

Who is to blame? The blame is shifted to the OPEC countries (association of capitalist countries exporting crude oil) or to the decline in the Iranian production. However, Iran supplied only a fraction of the United States' consumption and the missing deliveries should be theoretically, according to experts, easily replaced. The guilt rests with the oil companies, which are creating deliberate bottlenecks in their pursuit of profits. In the first quarter the American oil concerns' profits were 50 percent above their profits amassed during the same period last year. European concerns have doubled their profits.

Is it then surprising that the OPEC countries want to get at least a share from the table of fat profits? This statement is no simplification. Figures prove that the reveneues of the oil producing countries--for which they are being reproached so much--are only a fraction of the billions amassed by the oil monopolies.

Regretably, we cannot view the existing situation as something that does not concern us. We are not separated by an airtight wall from the capitalist part of the world and the so-called world prices also affect our foreign economic relations. Although there is no threat of a gasoline crisis a la the United States, the necessity of strict conservation and tenaciously seeking new fuel-power sources also applies to our country.

PRAGUE DAILY REPORTS ON SHORTCOMINGS IN AGRICULTURE

AU081118 Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech 5 Jun 79 p 1 AU

[SK Prague dispatch: "From the Conference of Directors of Regional and District Agricultural Administrations: On the Present Tasks in Agriculture; M. Jakes, Candidate Member of the Presidium and Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee on the Effect of the Climatic Development and on Ways of Counteracting Them; Further Measures After the 13th CPCZ Central Committee Session"]

[Summary] "Yesterday a nationwide conference of the directors of regional and district agricultural administrations, economic production units of the foodstuffs industry, service enterprises and other organizations was held at the Czech Ministry of Agriculture and the foodstuffs industry with the participation of Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, Stepan Hornik, deputy premier of the Czech Government, and representatives of the trade unions and central organs in order to discuss the outcome of the plan fulfillment as well as the tasks resulting from the 13th party Central Committee session."

The main report was delivered by Eng M. Petrik, Czech minister of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, who reviewed the development of agriculture this year. "As the minister stated, it will be extremely difficult to fulfill this year's plan. The severe winter unfavorably influenced the winter survival of wheat and rape as a result of which almost 10 percent of the area under winter grain and 21 percent of the area under rape had to be plowed over."

A Difficult Start this Year

Currently all agricultural crops, particularly the cereals, early potatoes, sugar beets and fodder crops are suffering from the lack of rainfall and the high temperatures. This is why all the available irrigation systems and other water resources must be used to a maximum extent.

"Even though in animal production the plans for marketable produce were fulfilled in the first quarter of the year with the exception of milk, the effects of last year's harvest of inferior foddercrops were felt this April and May. This is why the results in milk production are below those of last year and there is a plan shortfall of 79.3 million liters for milk procurement up to the end of May." It is necessary to insure the fulfillment of the meat procurement plans in all districts. Under the present fodder situation we cannot tolerate unproductive animals in our stables.

"The minister went on to say that no success has been noted in mastering the tasks related to the reproduction of pig stocks. The output of piglets is even below last year's level. The greatest shortfall in production as regards the number of new-born piglets in the first 4 months of this year occured in the east Bohemian region where 16,206 fewer piglets were born than last year.

"The situation is complicated in the foodstuffs industry even though it had achieved a 1.6 percent production increase by the end of April, but this increase was about one-half of that envisaged by the plan."

In the subsequent portion of his report the minister spoke about working out the tasks of the 13th party Central Committee session.

More Demanding in Management

In his speech Milos Jakes dealt with the situation that has emerged as a result of the unfavorable climatic conditions. "The deficiencies that will result from them are as a rule considerable and will cause a series of difficulties." It is necessary, however, to counteract these conditions, and an improvement of political-organizational work is one of the roads to this end. It will also be necessary in the present situation in agriculture "to base the measures which we shall adopt on the people's interest."

Jakes stated that we must not forget the solution of the basic tasks as set forth by the 13th party Central Committee session and stressed the need for better and truthful record keeping and for discipline.

JAKES ATTENDS REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE

LD080910 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A conference of regional CPCZ committees' secretaries for agriculture and food took place in Prague today. It was chaired by Milos Jakes, Presidium candidate member and CPCZ Central Committee secretary, and attended by Jan Janik, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and ministers of agriculture and food.

The conference discussed topical tasks in safeguarding the fodder harvest, preparations for harvest work and the plan for next year in accordance with the decision of the 13th session of the CPCZ Central Committee, as well as the implementation of the agricultural produce procurement plan and the food industry plan.

Proceeding from the unusual weather conditions, the conference emphasized the exacting demands on political-organizational work of party organizations and bodies, workers of enterprises, agricultural administrations and national committees, as well as organizations of the National Front, in stepping up the initiative of the working people for a speeded-up and high-quality harvest of fodder, its storage, preservation and economic use.

In this context it is necessary intensively to organize and make use of citizens' assistance in the fodder harvest, and also in areas where machines cannot be used.

Good preparation for the harvest demands speeded up overhauls of harvesting machinery and excellent preparation for cooperation so that high-quality grain harvest is assured, and lower losses and utilization of all available reserves is pursued everywhere.

Much attention was paid to the smooth implementation of the plan for the procurement of animal farming produce and the fulfillment of the tasks of the food industry providing for good utilization of agricultural produce, high quality of goods and smooth supplies to the market of foodstuffs, including beverages.

At the same time it is necessary to safeguard the harvest of fruit and vegetables and their supply to the consumers. An important prerequisite for the fulfillment of the set tasks is a more exacting approach and systematic checks on the implementation of the adopted decisions. This, as follows from the conference, is to be attended to by party organizations and economic management workers.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS CONTINUE TO SHRINK

AU071502 Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 5 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Miroslav Pavel article: "Do We Manage Soil Economically?"]

[Excerpt] From 1936 until now, Czechoslovak agriculture has lost over 1 million hectares of agricultural land.

In the 1966-1975 period--which is the period of time during which law no. 53 of 1966 on the protection of the agricultural land was already in effect--the shrinkage (after computing all shrinkages and increments) amounted to more than 157,000 hectares of agricultural land and 165,000 hectares of arable land. After the amendmend of the law in 1976 controlling more strictly soil management, the annual decline has averaged 22,000 hectares. Agricultural production is now being insured from an acreage of 0.46 hectares of agricultural land and 0.33 hectares of arable land per citizen of Czechoslovakia.

RUDE PRAVO REVIEWS PLAN FULFILLMENT IN CSSR MINES

AU081310 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jun 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Unattributed report: "May Plan Overfulfilled: Miners Are Struggling Persistently to Fulfill the Plan"]

[Summary] The miners of the Ostrava-Karvina mines overfulfilled the May plan by 1.1 percent, thus increasing their overfulfillment to 85,000 tons since the beginning of the year. The miners of the Kladno Basin have also fulfilled the May plan so that both our basins extracting bituminous coal are free of problems.

The situation concerning brown coal is different. The north Bohemian brown coal basin--our largest--failed to fulfill the May plan by 0.4 percent, which is 23,000 tons, thus increasing its extraction shortfall to 131,593 tons since the beginning of the year. This represents some two thirds of average daily production, so that the deficit can be eliminated in the foreseeable future, provided that no unexpected breakdowns occur.

The two remaining brown coal basins--the Sokolov Basin and the coal and lignite mines in Slovakia --coped successfully with their May tasks and are--on the aggregate--slightly ahead of their plans.

The last month was thus, on the whole, successful--exceeding last year's coal extraction by 165,000 tons. This year's tasks are, however, substantially higher than was the case in 1978 and the aggregate production shortfall since the beginning of the year still amounts to 114,327 tons.

Most enterprises--with the exception of the Paskov mine in the Ostrava-Karvina Basin, the Novaky mine in the coal and lignite mines and the V.I. Lenin mine in north Bohemia--are coping successfully with their tasks. The V.I. Lenin mine where the production shortfall since the beginning of the year amounts to more than 0.5 million tons presents the greatest problem.

The on the whole good development of extraction made it possible to increase the reserves of electric power stations. At the beginning of June the reserves amounted to 2,066,000 tons of brown coal, which is 1.1 million tons more than last year's reserves at the same time, and 720,000 tons of bituminous coal (270,000 tons more than last year). There should be some 2.9 million tons of brown coal in the coal depots of power stations by the end of September.

The situation as regards removing the overburden in the brown coal mines is less satisfactory. In the north Bohemian brown coal basis the deficit approaches 4.5 million cubic meters. What worries us most is that the Maxim Gorkiy mine alone, which is testing the technological complex no 3, has a deficit of 0.5 million cubic meters. The performance of the new machinery does not come up to expectations. The Sokolov Basin, too, has a delay in the removal of the overburden--it amounts to 438,681 cubic meters.

CONCLUSION OF POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND REPORTED

LD102103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1722 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw--Pope John Paul II ended his visit to Poland on Sunday. He was seen off at Krakow airport by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council, the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, and other representatives of the state, church and social life.

Henryk Jablonski recalled in his farewell address the pope's appeal in Auschwitz-Birkenau: "No war ever again," and stressed that the Polish people have particular cause, due to their tragic experiences, to be concerned over security in the world. The basis of this security is a just social order, the patriotic unity of the people, a growing and modern economic potential and a secure alliance.

The pope thanked the state authorities and the entire Polish people for the hospitality shown to him. He described the mutual understanding between peoples as an indispensable prerequisite for maintaining peace on earth.

W. BERLIN PARTICIPATION IN EEC ELECTIONS VIOLATION OF AGREEMENT

LD110132 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1801 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--The general elections for a West European parliament concluded on Sunday with elections in five member-states of the "European Community" (EC). After voting took place Thursday in Great Britain, Ireland, Denmark and the Netherlands, elections have now taken place in France, Italy, Belgium, Luxembourg and the FRG. The inclusion of West Berlin deputies took place in contradiction to the principle of the four-power agreement, according to which West Berlin is not part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. The provisional final result is expected on Monday.

GDR DELEGATION MEETS WITH ETHIOPIAN LEADER MENGISTU

LD090736 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1844 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Addis Ababa, (ADN correspondent)--Mengistu Haile-Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and president of Ethiopia, received Friday members of a delegation consisting of representatives of foreign trade and industry of the GDR who are at present in Addis Ababa. The GDR deputation led by Friedmar Clausnitzer, deputy minister of foreign trade, reported about the successful negotiations concerning the deepening of cooperation in foreign trade and industry.

Mengistu Haile-Mariam referred to the projects agreed upon during his state visit to the GDR in November of last year and which were now discussed, among them the construction of a cement works in Ethiopia. The Ethiopian people will always remember the moral and material support by the people and the government of the GDR for the Ethiopian people. His country is intent on deepening further the existing fraternal relations between the two states.

On the same day agreements were signed on the cooperation in the construction of important projects, as well as on long-term stable economic relations.

GDR-IRAQ COOPERATION COMMITTEE ENDS MEETING

AU071540 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jun 79 p 13 AU

[Text] The fourth meeting of the GDR/Republic of Iraq Standing Committee on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was concluded in Berlin on 1 June 1979.

In the course of the talk both sides expressed their satisfaction at the high level of relations between the two countries and paid tribute to the contribution the standing committee and its subsidiary bodies have made so far to the development of the economic and scientific-technical cooperation for mutual advantage.

At the same time they emphasized that multifarious possibilities exist for the expansion and diversification of the mutual goods exchange and the extension of economic relations.

In preparing for the fourth meeting, discussions were held in the subsidiary bodies for industry and the building sector, trade and agriculture, in the course of which further steps for the consolidation and deepening of cooperation were agreed upon. For the further intensification of scientific-technical cooperation, a working program for 1979 and 1980 was concluded by the competent subsidiary body.

The chairmen of the GDR/Republic of Iraq Standing Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation--Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Hasan 'Ali al-Amiri, member of the Revolution Command Council and trade minister of the Republic of Iraq--signed an "agreed text".

It promotes the further deepening as well as new forms and methods for longer range cooperation that is better adjusted to the plan of establishing important projects of the Republic of Iraq's economy and for the extension of trade between the two countries.

Both sides agreed to continue to promote mutual relations especially in the fields of transport, industry, mechanization of the agriculture, electrification and vocational training.

The fifth meeting of the GDR/Republic of Iraq Standing Committee will be convened in the second quarter of 1980 in Baghdad.

TRIAL OF FRG CITIZEN IN EAST BERLIN CONTINUES

LD081847 Hamburg DPA in German 1722 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Summary] East Berlin--The trial of Federal citizen Guenther Jablonski before a military court in East Berlin continued in East Berlin today. Once again a legal expert from Bonn's Permanent Mission was allowed to be present as an observer at the trial, which is taking place in camera. An application by a West German correspondent to attend the conclusion of the trial, expected next week, was rejected by the GDR Foreign Ministry.

AUTHORITIES DETAIN WEST BERLINER FOR VIOLATING BORDER

AU081340 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 6 Jun 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 2 June 1979 Frank-Uwe Winterstein, a resident of Berlin (West), violated with premeditation the GDR state border in the Berlin-Mitte City district sector. The border violator was apprehended and handed over to the competent GDR organs.

THEATRICAL WORKERS ENDORSE WRITERS UNION STATEMENT

AU021924 East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 29 May 79 p 6 AU

["Letter of GDR Theatrical Workers to the Writers Union Presidium: In the Militant Alliance With the Party for Socialism"]

[Summary] "The Executive Committee of the Association of GDR Theatrical Workers sent the following letter to the Presidium of the GDR Writers Union on Monday [28 May]:

"Dear comrades and colleagues of the GDR Writers Union: At our Presidium session today we dealt with the contribution of the theater to the communist education and upbringing of our youth." Reviewing theatrical work of more than 30 years in our country we have been able to note a continuity in the implementation of our party's cultural policy.

"We concur with you in the opinion that we must not permit this continuity of the militant alliance between party and artists to be questioned by any side; he who does this finds himself deliberately or inadvertently outside the tradition of an art which is obliged to progress and which serves the cause of socialism. We theatrical workers will continue this tradition and will not permit anybody to stop us in this effort. Our association endorses all the artistic enterprises of our country's theatrical workers aimed at strengthening real socialism and at making the communist ideals the living ideal, of all people, first and foremost of our youth.

"We dissociate ourselves from all those individuals who are abandoning this road and who also want to prompt others to desert this road. We will have it out with them as a matter of principle.

"It is in this spirit, dear comrades and colleagues, that we firmly stand at your side.

"Berlin 28 May 1979

"With socialist greetings

"The Executive Committee of the GDR Theatrical Workers"

REPORTAGE ON EXPULSION OF GDR WRITERS FROM UNION

DPA Report

LD081100 Hamburg DPA in German 0952 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR Writers' Union wants to expel eight authors who have a critical attitude. This was revealed this morning in West Berlin. The decision to deprive them of membership was taken late last night at a meeting of the East Berlin section of the union. Official confirmation of this has so far not been forthcoming from the Writers Union in East Berlin.

The expulsions still require the agreement of the Presidium of the Writers' Union. According to available information, the writers affected include Stefan Heym, Rolf Schneider and Joachim Seyprel.

The other five authors threatened with expulsion from the GDR Writers Union are Klaus Poche, Klaus Schlesinger, Dieter Schubert, Jur Bartsch and Karl-Heinz Jacobs.

The decision is said to have been taken with about 50 votes against and several abstentions at the meeting of members, which lasted about 6 hours. A request by Stefan Heym that the votes against should be counted is reported to have been turned down.

There were about 350 writers present at the meeting in East Berlin's red town hall [as received]. The GDR deputy minister of culture, Klaus Hoepcke, was also present. One writer who was at the meeting described it as a "very sad spectacle."

Poche, Schlesinger, Schubert and Bartsch are among eight signatories of a letter sent to SED General Secretary Erich Honecker in the middle of May, in which the authors criticized the GDR's present cultural policy.

Expulsion from the writers union means a considerable worsening of their social position for the authors concerned. They must also expect to be unable to publish their works in the GDR for the next few years.

ADN Report

LD081308 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1052 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--A membership meeting of the Berlin Bezirk branch of the GDR Writers Union was held yesterday. It discussed the responsibility of writers in the class struggles of our times. The meeting addressed the following letter to the SED Central Committee:

Central Committee of the SED

Comrade Erich Honecker

General secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council

Dear Comrade Erich Honecker,

We the Berlin writers have met today, 7 June 1979. The subject of discussion was the responsibility of writers in the struggles of our times. We have welcomed and endorsed the decision of our central executive. The trustful cooperation between writers and the party of the working class has proved its worth; it is clearly visible in the numerous works of all genres which have been published since the eighth and ninth SED congresses and the eighth congress of our union.

It also finds expression in the increasingly manifold participation of writers in the social life of our people; it finds expression in the militant response to the stepped-up anti-communist, anti-peace incitement of the class enemies. In this way we live up to our statutes in word and spirit. This says that the members of our union acknowledge the leading role of the party of the working class, stand by the method of creation of socialist realism, take a determined stand against all forms of ideological coexistence. Anyone who joins our union undertakes to fulfill these demands of the statutes. Anyone who acts contrary to the statutes cuts himself off from our union.

From our meeting we, the over 400 members of the biggest bezirk branch in the GDR, salute the comrades of the party leadership. The 30th year of our republic is for us an occasion to reaffirm our devotion to the cause of socialism and peace. The writers of the younger and older generation will jointly thwart all efforts of the class enemy to cause confusion, sow hatred of the socialist countries and to reverse the course of history. At the side of the working class we are among the victors of history.

On behalf of the Berlin area branch of the GDR Writers' Union:

Guenter Goerlich, chairman of the area branch; Helmut Kuechler, first secretary of the area branch; Sepp Mueller, party secretary

Berlin 7 June 1979.

Resolution of the Membership Meeting of the Berlin Bezirk Branch of the GDR Writers' Union of 7 June 1979.

The membership meeting of the Berlin area branch of the GDR Writers Union, as the union's highest body in the GDR capital, has considered the behavior of a number of members who have offended against their duties as members of the union and harmed the prestige of the Writers' Union. The membership meeting has thereby carried out the instruction of the Central Executive of the GDR Writers Union of 30 May 1979 to take issue on the basis of the statutes with the union members named by Hermann Kant in his speech, about their position.

The facts cited by the president of the Writers Union in his speech prove that, contrary to their undertaking enshrined in the statutes to work as active fellow-fashioners of the advanced socialist society, these union members have thought it right and proper to take a slanderous stand from abroad against our socialist state, the GDR, the cultural policy of party and government, and the socialist legal system. In this, they have not merely disregarded their duties arising from the statutes of our union but have also placed themselves at the service of the anti-communist incitement against the GDR and socialism. They have thus clearly violated the union's statutes, in particular articles 1.1; 2; 3.2; and 4.2, and have shown themselves unworthy of the membership of the GDR Writers' Union.

The membership meeting finds itself compelled, therefore, to draw the necessary conclusions from behavior which is incompatible with responsibility toward literature and socialism in the GDR. The membership meeting has therefore decided to expel Kurt Bartsch, Adolf Endler, Stefan Heym, Karl-Heinz Jakobs, Klaus Poche, Klaus Schlesinger, Rolf Schneider, Dieter Schubert and Joachim Seyppel from the ranks of the Writers Union of the German Democratic Republic.

AGRA-79 EXHIBITION OPENS AT MARKKLEEBERG

Tour by Honecker, Stoph

LD090318 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, was informed about the numerous initiatives of socialist agriculture on the 30th anniversary of the GDR at Agra-79 which opened at Markkleeberg today. Also present during the tour were Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber, and other members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

According to Heinz Kuhrig, minister of agriculture, forestry and food stuffs, Agra-79 demonstrates that because of the firm solidarity between the working class and cooperative peasants, growth in productivity and social and cultural progress increased faster in 30 years than during hundreds of years previously. At the same time, the exhibition shows how socialist intensification, through the comprehensive use of scientific-technological innovations, was currently being increased. A total of 400 outstanding enterprises of agriculture, forestry and the food industry are exhibiting their top achievements at Agra-79. Of special significance is the work of the innovators and rationalization experts. Erich Honecker and the other members of the party and state leadership inspected stands at which the [name indistinct] crop cultivation LPG, Schwerin Bezirk, and the [name indistinct] livestock farming LPG, Cottbus Bezirk, publicize their cooperation experiences. The two cooperatives set exacting objectives as part of the competition marking the republic's anniversary and have so far fulfilled all the plan tasks. While visiting other exhibition halls, the guests learned how, because of modern technology, a considerable increase in production has been achieved with only one-third of the labor force employed in 1949. This visit was followed by a talk between Erich Honecker, the other members of the party and state leadership and leading workers of socialist agriculture.

Success of Agriculture

LD090320 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2030 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Markkleeberg--Following the inspection of the GDR trade exhibition, Erich Honecker and his entourage had a cordial meeting with cooperative peasants and workers of socialist agriculture. Erich Honecker said in a toast that Agra-79 clearly showed the great changes which have taken place in agriculture during the 30 years of the GDR's existence. These great successes, just as those in industry, education and the development of national culture, have been possible because of the alliance between the working class and cooperative peasants, and since the GDR allied itself with the victors of history, the Soviet Union.

Erich Honecker also recalled his trips through the countries of Southeast Asia and Africa, saying that the old imperialist Germany was hated in the liberated countries. The GDR has been respected since it allied with the Soviet Union, since it has practiced solidarity, and helped to develop the economies of the liberated countries.

Strength of GDR

LD090322 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2300 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] Erich Honecker characterised Agra-79, which has opened in Markkleeberg, as an impressive show of the GDR's 30 years of agricultural development. At a meeting with leading agricultural workers, the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, said that the exhibition showed the enormous extent to which life in villages and in the country as a whole has changed since the founding of the republic. There have been great changes in people and in methods of production. The GDR is currently among the world's ten strongest industrial nations.

BUDAPEST REPORTS CONCLUSION OF POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

LD102300 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II has ended his 9-day visit to Poland and left Krakow for Rome on a special Polish Airways flight. The pope was seen off by Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State; Wojtaszek, minister of foreign affairs; and members of the Polish bench of bishops. Previously, John Paul II celebrated a festive mass and thanked the Polish state leadership, local authorities and the church and faithful for his reception.

KADAR TO VISIT BULGARIA DURING THE SECOND HALF OF JUNE

LD091856 Budapest MTI in English 1735 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 9 (MTI)--Headed by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, a party and government delegation of the Hungarian People's Republic is to pay an official, friendly visit to Bulgaria in the second half of June at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

VIENNA PAPER CARRIES JOINT COMMUNIQUE ON LOSONCZI AUSTRIA VISIT

AU301700 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 30 May 79 pp 1, 2 AU

[Joint communique on the 28-29 May visit to Austria of Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic]

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official visit to the Republic of Austria on 28 and 29 May 1979 at the invitation of Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria. He inspected an agricultural enterprise and visited the Vienna International Center.

In the course of their talks, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two statesmen had an extensive exchange of opinions on the development of Austria-Hungarian relations as well as about international questions of mutual interest. During the official visit Josef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, had talks with Vice Chancellor Hannes Androsch and Dr Josef Staribacher, minister for commerce, trade and industry, on important questions of Austrian-Hungarian economic cooperation.

The federal president of the Republic of Austria and the chairman of the Presidential Council noted with satisfaction that the multifarious cooperation between the Republic of Austria and the Hungarian People's Republic continues to develop fruitfully and renders good services to the interests of the two neighbor peoples as well as to the cause of international peace. Both sides agreed that the relationship between the two countries constitutes a good example of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The two statesmen stressed the importance attached by them to the implementation of all stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act as a whole as basis for the further expansion of Austrian-Hungarian relations in all fields, and called for the further deepening of the friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The interlocutors attached great importance to the meetings between the leading representatives of the two countries for the development of the Austrian-Hungarian relations. In this context they regard as an important task the full implementation of the decisions adopted on the occasion of the visit to Austria in 1976 of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and member of the Presidential Council, and the visit of Federal President Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger to Hungary in 1977, as well as on the occasion of the meetings of the two countries' government chiefs.

Both sides declared that the work of the General Austrian-Hungarian Joint Commission has essentially contributed to the development and continuity of the relations and the cooperation between the two countries and that the other joint commissions, too, are pursuing a useful and successful activity.

Special attention was paid by the interlocutors to the present state and the prospects of economic cooperation between the two countries, and they noted with satisfaction the progress already achieved. They also agreed that the development of new and additional possibilities of cooperation between the two national economies and their institutions both bilaterally and in the form of cooperation in third markets must be given constant attention. There was consensus that the trade relations require a balanced development which serves the welfare of both countries. Accordingly, it is to be further studied which measures would have to be taken in compliance with the good neighborly relations to intensify cooperation in all sectors of economic relations and to eliminate obstructing factors. Both sides, moreover, stressed the importance of the early implementation of the cooperation projects adopted by the two states in the energy sector, in various sectors of infrastructure and of tourism, and in third markets.

Both sides held the view that contacts and meetings between the institutions, organizations and the people of the two countries at all levels play an important role in getting better acquainted and enabling all to better understand one another. The development of relations between the Austrian provinces situated at the border and Hungarian counties also contributes toward the good neighborly relations between the two states.

Both sides welcomed the intensification of the relations in the fields of culture, science, education, environmental protection, youth, sports and tourist trade. They noted with satisfaction that the 1976 cultural agreement and the 1969 agreement on scientific-technical cooperation are being successfully implemented. They stressed their readiness in the interest of deepening the good neighborly relations to continue promoting the fruitful cooperation in these fields, in accordance with existing possibilities.

They paid tribute to the agreements and accords concluded between the two countries in the past few years. They stressed the importance of the agreement on the abolition of obligatory visas that has gone into effect at the beginning of this year. The favorable experience during the past 5 months has confirmed that the implementation of this agreement is strengthening the good neighborly relations, and facilitates mutual trips and contacts between the citizens of the two countries.

During the official visit the ratification instruments of the agreement on border crossing by railroads were exchanged. The sides also exchanged the notes on putting into effect the agreement on cooperation in the health sector.

The exchange of opinions on the international situation was focused on detente, security and cooperation in Europe as well as on questions connected with the Madrid meeting. The two sides reaffirmed again that the Republic of Austria and the Hungarian People's Republic will continue also in the future their endeavors to make detente lasting, intensive and comprehensive, and to eliminate the obstacles obstructing it. They are convinced that the complete implementation of all stipulations of the CSCE Final Act will essentially contribute to this. Both sides are willing to make their contribution toward endeavoring that the Madrid meeting scheduled for 1980 yields constructive and concrete results, strengthens European security and cooperation, and advances military detente on our continent.

Both sides stressed the important of the Republic of Austria's permanent neutrality and its policy of neutrality based on this foundation, for peace and security in Europe. The Austrian side paid tribute to the Hungarian People's Republic's contribution to strengthening security and cooperation in Europe, and to deepening detente.

Both heads of state exchanged opinions on topical disarmament questions. They expressed the conviction that detente in the political field requires detente in the military field in order to become lasting. They therefore advocated concrete steps toward ending the arms race, for limiting and reducing armed forces and arms of both conventional and nuclear type, with the aim of a general and total disarmament under strict international control. They expressed their special satisfaction over the fact that the American-Soviet negotiations about the new treaty on a limitation of strategic offensive arms have come to a successful conclusion, and welcomed the forthcoming signing of the treaty in Vienna. They expressed the conviction that the coming into force of this agreement as well as the transition to the next phase of the negotiations on the reduction of strategic offensive arms will strengthen detente and international security. At the same time they stressed their expectation that in other disarmament forums--for example at the Geneva Disarmament Commission--primarily at the Vienna negotiations on the mutual limitation of armed forces and arms, and related measures in central Europe concrete results will be obtained as quickly as possible, taking into consideration the non-impairment of the security of the parties concerned. They regard it as necessary for the sides concerned to expand confidence-building measures in accordance with the Helsinki Final Act through joint agreements, and to thoroughly study additional proposals concerning confidence-building and easing of the military confrontation in Europe.

The Hungarian side has stressed the importance of the proposals contained in the Budapest communique on the session of the foreign minister of Warsaw Pact members states of 15 May, which was noted with interest by the Austrian side. The Austrian side will carefully study these proposals in a positive spirit.

The sides referred to the importance of the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament and expressed the hope that on the strength of the adopted decisions, including the decision concerning the convening of a world disarmament conference under participation of all states, it will be possible to achieve concrete, specific disarmament and arms limitation measures.

In this context they stressed the special responsibility of the nuclear powers.

The presidents expressed their concern over the hotbeds of tension existing in various parts of the world and called for their elimination.

They stressed the importance of the United Nations for the easing of international tensions and the strengthening of peace and security. They reaffirmed their determination to support in every respect this activity of the world organization, faithful to the aims and principles of the UN charter. They expressed their readiness to further develop Austrian-Hungarian cooperation in the United Nations and other international organizations.

They stressed Vienna's importance as seat of UN organizations and of other international organizations and as an international conference center.

The interlocutors called for continuation of their endeavors for the necessary reform of international economic relations, taking into consideration the interests of all states, also including the endeavors of the developing countries to speed up their economic development. In this connection great importance is attached by both sides to the UN Conference on Science and Technology in the service of development, that is to be held in August 1979 in Vienna.

The federal president of the Republic of Austria and the chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic expressed their complete satisfaction with the cordial atmosphere of their talks and the success of these talks which constitute a new contribution toward deepening the friendly relations between their countries and toward European cooperation. They noted with satisfaction that their views regarding numerous questions of interest to both sides are identical or similar to one another. Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council invited Federal President Dr Kirchschlaeger for a visit to Hungary. The invitation was gratefully accepted.

REPORTAGE CONTINUES ON BLAS ROCA-LED CUBAN DELEGATION VISIT

Meeting With Losonczi

LD081514 Budapest MTI in English 1056 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--On Friday in Budapest, Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received the visiting delegation of the National Assembly of People's Power of the Republic of Cuba headed by Blas Roca, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, president of the National Assembly, vice-president of the State Council.

The cordial, friendly meeting was attended by Janos Peter, member of the HSWP Central Committee, deputy speaker of parliament, and Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, ambassador of Cuba to Hungary.

Meeting With Kadar

LD081836 Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 8 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received Friday the delegation of the Cuban National Assembly currently visiting Hungary under the leadership of Blas Roca, member of the Political Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, speaker of the National Assembly and vice-president of the State Council. Janos Peter, member of the HSWP Central Committee and deputy speaker of the Ungarian National Assembly, also took part in the talks marked by a cordial and comradely atmosphere. Also present was Jose Antonio Tabres del Real, Cuban ambassador to Hungary.

9 June Departure

LD091908 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, June 9, (MTI)--The delegation of the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Cuban People's Republic, headed by Blas Roca, member of the Cuban Communist Party Political Committee and president of the National Assembly, that at the invitation of the Hungarian Parliament paid an official friendly visit to Hungary, left Budapest today.

During its stay in Hungary the delegation was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, and by Pal Losonczi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Presidential Council. Blas Roca met and had talks with Antal Apro, member of the HSWP Political Committee and speaker of parliament. They reviewed development of the bilateral relations and timely questions of the international situation. At the official talks, to which the negotiating delegations were headed by Janos Peter, member of the HSWP CC and deputy speaker of parliament, and by Blas Roca, respectively, the parties informed each other about the activities of the two legislative bodies, exchanged views on the two countries' cooperation, and outlined the stance of their countries on some major foreign political issues. The talks were characterized by a complete identity of views.

Jose Antonio Tabares del Real, Cuban ambassador to Hungary, also took part in the programs of the delegation.

Prior to his departure today Blas Roca gave an interview to MTI and said the following:

"I am glad to say that the visit of our delegation to Hungary has been successful. With the Hungarian colleagues we exchanged experiences, which will surely be of great help when further improving our activities. Our talks have contributed to further strengthening relations between the two countries' legislative bodies, as well as to the exploration of new cooperation areas. Our ties are developing favourably in every field."

"Our stances on international issues are fully identical. At the same time we are sparing no effort to create the foundations of expanding our economic cooperation. Our talks in Hungary have been successful also from this point of view. Apart from parliament officials, we had the opportunity to meet also with Janos Kadar and with Pal Losonczi with whom we discussed the efforts to be taken to further strengthen our ties--which are excellent in the political field--also in the economic sphere.

The Cuban delegation left Budapest on Saturday, at the Ferihegy Airport they were seen off by Janos Peter and by Sarolta Raffai, deputy speakers of parliament.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON POPE JOHN PAUL II VISIT

7 June Activities

LD081050 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Today was the sixth day of the pilgrimage visit by Pope John Paul II in his homeland. In the morning he arrived from Krakow in Kalwaria Zebrzydowska in Bielsko Voivodship. On the mountain site there is a church and a Bernardine monastery [words indistinct] of annual church festivities, including passion mysteries played by the clerics from the neighboring seminaries. In his speech the pope recalled that he visited Kalwaria Zebrzydowska many times in his youth and later, as a priest, as archbishop of Krakow and a cardinal. He stressed the special importance of the sanctuary in Kalwaria for the whole church.

In the afternoon the pope arrived at the former Hitlerite death camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau. The visit of the head of the Catholic church, the Polish pope, in this place is one of the most significant moments of his pilgrimage.

On behalf of hundreds of millions of believers throughout the world and in the name of all people of good will, the pope payed tribute at the place of the most terrible genocide in history. The pope, the son of the Polish people who suffered great losses at the hands of the German fascists, laid a bouquet of flowers at the wall of death. From here Pope John Paul II went to the territory of the second camp of death--Birkenau--and knelt at the international monument to the victims of fascism where there are plaques in the languages of the nations, the citizens of which were murdered in this camp of destruction.

A (?sublime) moment in the stay of John Paul II in Brzezinka was a pontifical holy mass celebrated by the pope for the victims of Hitlerite genocide. The pope spoke the homily.

TV Report on Oswiecim Speech

LD081122 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2035 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

[Report from Brussels correspondent]

[Text] The radio and television stations in Paris and Brussels today carried news on the most important event of the journey of Pope John Paul II to the fatherland: the homage paid to the victims of Nazism and martyrdom of the Polish nation in World War II, echoed loudly throughout Europe. This reminder, it was said in France, in Benelux and in other neighboring countries, was particularly needed and topical. While a debate on the issue of application of the statute of limitations on war crimes in the FRG is still in progress, when the neo-Nazis in West Europe are showing more and more inpudence, the voice of warning and a reminder has now come from Poland, which suffered most in World War II. It gained special significance because it came from the highest authority in the Catholic Church.

Summing up the visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland, the French television reporter said, it was impossible to leave out the manifestation of rememberance in Oswiecim.

Foreign Press on Oswiecim Speech

LD090318 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 2050 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The mass media in the world treated yesterday's visit by Pope John Paul II to the former Hitlerite camp of death in Oswiecim-Brzezinka as one of the most important events during the stay of this distinquished guest in Poland. In several countries television stations broadcast that part of the visit.

TASS, in an extensive report about the pope's visit in Oswiecim, quotes his words that he could not but come there and cites the statement by the head of the church about the role of the Soviet people in the last terrible war for the freedom of peoples. It also recalls the words John Paul II said against war and for a stable peace. Other world press agencies, describing the festivities in Oswiecim, cite the data about the scope of the crimes committed there contained in the pope's speech. The French television stated that the citing of this data by the pope is a fact of capital political importance.

The visit by the pope in Poland is an occasion for the press in many countries to publish information concerning contemporary Polish reality.

8 June Activities, Sermon

LD082246 Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 June, PAP--On Friday, June 8, on the morning of the seventh day of his visit-pilgrimage to Poland, Pope John Paul II stayed in Nowy Targ, where there was a mass. Then the pope returned to Krakow. Pope John Paul took part in the ceremony of closing the (?synod) of the Krakow Archdiocese.

PAP staff reports:

At 1015 a.m. the pope's helicopter landed on the Tatrzanski Aeroclub's airstrip in Nowy Targ. The pope was accompanied by Prosecretary of State Cardinal Agostino Casaroli and representatives of the Polish church hierarchy with Krakow metropolitan Cardinal Franciszek Macharski. There were many groups of foreigners among the crowds of faithful from all round the Podhale and Podkarpacie foothills. Among them, a group of Podhale highlanders from the USA. Many highlanders wore their traditional costumes. There were folk ensembles and bands.

John Paul II was greeted by the representatives of Nowy Sacz Voivodship and the city of Nowy Targ authorities with President of the Voivodship People's Council Henryk Kostec and [words indistinct].

The church has played a traditionally patriotic role in the life of the Podhale highlanders, e.g., one of the organizers of the Chocholowski Uprising, an armed surge by the inhabitants of Chocholowo and surrounding villages against the Austrian monarchy in 1846, was Father J. Kmietowicz. To this day religious rites in the Podhale region are full of original folklore, original music and singing, unique in their colourfullness.

Karol Wojtyla's close ties with the Podhale region are of long standing. From his early years he has been passionately fond of mountain tourism. He frequently used to visit shepherds' households. He was an excellent skier.

At the Nowy Targ airfield an altar bearing likeness to traditional Polish highland architecture was erected. In the middle of the altar the statue of Our Lady of Ludzmierz was placed. This sculptured in wood statue which is held in particular reverence by the Podhale region population dates from the 15th century. It was the sole object that survived undamaged the fire that completely destroyed the church in Ludzmierz--a village located not far from Nowy Targ. Its crown of gold came as a gift from Polish community in America.

The statue was brought for the celebrations in Nowy Targ in a solemn pilgrimage from Ludzmierz.

During a solemn mass John Paul II opened his address to the gathering with words praising the beauty of the Tatra mountains. Speaking of the magnificent landscape of that area he said: "This also is a tough county, rocky, mountainous. Therefore, let me, from this land located at the foot of the Carpathians and the Tatras, refer to what has always been dear to the Polish heart: to the love of land and work on it. Nobody will deny that it is not only the question of the heart and emotion but also a great socio-economic problem."

Pope recalled that people once used to emigrate from there to countries far away from Poland, over the ocean, in search of work and bread. "May all the Poles scattered all over the world not forget their homeland, family and prayer--anything that they have taken from here", he said.

Although the development of economy leads us in another direction, although the contemporary generation is leaving the countryside and the work on the soil, the personal connection with land which was the strength of the Poles in the most difficult times of the history has not ceased to be such even in our industrialised generation. May the work on the soil be highly prized, highly prized and respected, and may Poland be never short of bread and food.

Referring to the biblical commandments the pope stressed an important role of a family as a basic cell of social life. The nation depends on the family, because human being depends on it. He wished that the Polish society be strong thanks to healthy families, that human being be able to flourish on the basis of the unbreakable bonds between the spouses parents.

Then the delegation of the worshippers from the Podhale foothills and the surrounding regions conveyed to the pope the gifts of regional character: paintings on glass, inlaid plates, sculptures and tapestries. The pope gave his blessing to the cornerstones laid under sacral buildings, among them churches in Maiowe, Gliczarow Gorny, Nowa Wies, Limandwa-Sowliny, Kwietanowice and in Gorlice-Glinik.

It is worth adding that since the setting up of the Nowy Sacz Viovodship in 1975 the authorities of this region have given permits for the construction of 16 churches and chapels in the Tarnow Diocese and 5 in the Krakow Diocese.

Taking part in the ceremony in Nowy Targ were members of the church hierarchy from a number of countries and among them cardinals: Arnau Narcisco from Spain, Primate O'Fiaich from Ireland, Ratzinger from the FRG, Thiandoum from Senegal, Cordon from Scotland, (Krolof) of the United States and Ballestrero from Italy.

In conclusion of the celebrations John Paul II drove in an open car around the airport greeting and blessing the worshipers.

At 1.25 pm the helicopter with Pope John Paul II aboard took off from Nowy Targ. After a short flight in the vicinity of the Tatra mountains the pope returned to Krakow.

Meeting With Journalists, Others

LD082156 Vatican City in Polish to Poland 1915 GMT 8 June 79 LD

[Text] Before the holy father went to Nowy Targ this morning he received the editorial board of the TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY, journalists and Catholic intellectuals and writers.

According to a Telex message from the director of Radio Vatican, the mass at Nowy Targ was attended by more than 1.5 million, or perhaps 2 million, Poles together with foreign guests. Let us add that last night we received a telephone message saying that more than 1 million people arrived in Oswiecim [Auschwitz] yesterday. [passage indistinct]

9 June Schedule

LD090742 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II, on the 8th day of his visit-pilgrimage to Poland is to take part in church ceremonies in Cistercian Church in Mogila. Today, he will also meet the faithful and clergy, and in the evening he will receive at a special audience representatives of foreign episcopates who arrived from many countries to Krakow.

Visit to Basilica in Krakow

LD091725 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] This morning, Pope John Paul II met a group of sick and suffering people in the Franciscan basilica in Krakow. The pope spoke words of comfort and cheer, and wished them speedy recovery. John Paul II met also the clerics from a seminary in Krakow.

Remarks at Cistercian Basilica

LD100404 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The 9th day of the visit-pilgrimage of Pope John Paul II in Poland is coming to an end.

This morning the pope met the sick at the Krakow Basilica of Franciscan Fathers and then arrived by helicopter at the village of Mogila, located close to the large complex of Nowa Huta, and then visited the Cistercian Basilica in Mogila.

[Pope John Paul II--Begin recording] And thus again, beloved brothers and sisters, I am at this cross to which I have made such frequent pilgrimages, at the cross left to us all as the most treasured relic of our redempter. [applause] When Nowa Huta was created near Krakow a huge industrial combine and a new large town, a new Krakow, people perhaps were not aware that it was being built near this cross, near this relic, which together with the most ancient Cistercian abbey has been inherited from the times of the piasts.

A new cross appeared when the new people arrived here in order to begin new work here. Before that, people worked hard on the land here, and as the soil was rich, the work therefore was fruitful. For a few scores of years industry has been in existence, large-scale industry and the heavy industry. The people who came here from various parts of the country arrived to work in industry, not farmers but metallurgy workers. We all know that the mystery of the cross is deeply inscribed in human work. [applause]

The law of the cross is inscribed. Are these the words of the Creator spoken after the fall of man: in the sweat of your brow you will eat your bread, not really fulfilled in human labor? Whether it may be the ancient work on the land which bears wheat--but which also may bear thorns and thistles; whether it may be the new work at the furnace of the smelteries in Nowa Huta, it is always performed with sweat on the brow. [applause] The law of the cross is inscribed in human labor. The farmer worked here sweating, now the foundry worker is working here with sweat on his brow, and Christ is dying on the cross with the true and deadly sweat on his brow. [applause]

Contemporary problems of human work, and not only the contemporary ones, may all the experts forgive me, are in the final analysis reduced not to technology and not even to economics, but to one basic category, which is the category of the dignity of work, which means human dignity. [strong applause]

As we can see this basic category is humanistic. And that is why, present here among you, I give my thanks to the Godly providence that I was able together with you and the whole new system to build the Nowa Huta on the foundations of Christ's cross. [applause] Always, whenever I was here, I thought with the greatest respect and reverence about this gigantic Polish work, about this gigantic Polish work which is named Nowa Huta. [applause] [end recording]

Next, Pope John Paul II went from the archibishop's palace, the pope's residence, to the (Rakowicki) Cemetery, which is classified as a monument of art. It is in this cemetery that the parents of John Paul II are buried. Also buried here are Jan Matejko and the great artist, actress of the Polish and American stage, Helena Modrzejewska. The pope entered the military cemetery from the (?gate no. eight). Also here are graves of the Soviet soldiers who were killed in battles saving Krakow. Also here, are the graves of British airmen shot down over Krakow.

Next, about 1800, a mass and a meeting of the nuns of the Krakow Archidiocese began at the Mariacks Basilica, near the old town square.

An audience for representatives of the foreign episcopates has been planned for 2000.

10 June Activities

LD101626 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Today is the last day of the 9-day visit and pilgramage which Pope John Paul II is paying to Poland at the invitation of the Polish Episcopate. The pope celebrated a solemn pontifical mass at a great field altar erected at Blonia Krakowskie. During the ceremony the primate of Poland, Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, addressed the pope, thanking John Paul II for meeting with the faithful and clergy at all stages of his pilgrimage through Poland. In turn Cardinal Franciszek Marcharski welcomed representatives of the foreign bishops' conferences, who are taking part in the celebrations in Krakow. In the homily delivered during the mass the pope referred to the traditions of Christanity in Poland, devoting much attention to the veneration of St. Stanislaw.

Referring to his personal impressions and feelings from his pilgrimage to Poland, the pope thanked the faithful for their participation in the celebrations.

John Paul II once again thanked the state authorities for the invitation and the meeting. He also expressed thanks to the Voivodship authorities, especially to the authorities of Warsaw and Krakow for all they have done to make possible his stay and journey through Poland.

After the mass at Elonia Krakowskie John Paul II returned to his residence, traveling in an open car among crowds of the faithful and clergy.

Then in early afternoon, John Paul II met with representatives of the press at the residence of the bishops of Krakow.

In the afternoon the ceremony to see off the pope will take place at Krakow's airport at Balice. He will return to Rome on a special plane of the Polish airline.

10 June Departure Ceremony

LD101841 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 10 June, PAP--A ceremony of bidding farewell to Pope John Paul II was held at the Krakow's Balice Airport bedecked with Polish and papal flags. The distinguished guest was seen off by representatives of highest Polish state authorities and with President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski.

After the anthems of the Apostolic See and Poland had been played, the honorary guard inspected and representatives of the Polish and foreign episcopate bidden farewell, President of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, on behalf of the Polish nation and highest authorities of People's Poland, made a farewell speech on the occasion of Pope John Paul II's departure.

After bidding farewell to representatives of the highest state authorities and the episcopate, Pope John Paul II and personalities accompanying him departed for Rome at 1750 hours by a special "LOT" Polish airlines plane.

Pope Speech

LD101902 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1518 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Pope John Paul II at departure ceremony at Krakow's Balice Airport--live]

[Text] Esteemed Mr Professor Chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic, esteemed gentlemen:

The moment of my farewell to Krakow, to Poland, is here, and although this parting surely can not break my deep spiritual bonds and feelings which link me with my city, my homeland, with its inhabitants, nevertheless I find it painful at this moment. But my bishopric is now in Rome and it is necessary for me to return to Rome, where no son of the church, and we might say no man, Pole or son of any people, is a stranger.

The moment of paying respects and of saying my thanks has also come. First of all, I would like to convey my words of thanks to you, Mr Chairman of the State Council, for having, together with high representatives of state authorities, been kind enough to come here to say your farewells to me, just as 9 days ago you welcomed me in Warsaw on behalf of the authorities of the Polish People's Republic in my native land. I thank you for your repeated kindness, which I appreciated and still appreciate highly, for everything that it means.

In addition, I would like to express on this spot my most sincere thanks for the hospitality afforded me, to which the state, central and local authorities contributed to a very great extent. I extend thanks especially, once more, for my reception in the Belweder Palace on the first day of my stay in Poland and I trust that my visit, which is coming to a close, will contribute to the further, satisfactory development of relations between the state and church in Poland and between the Apostolic See and the capital of Poland. [applause]

I realize how pleasant the word "visit" sounds, at the same time how much toil this word conveys in this case, how many problems are hidden behind it, how much preparatory effort, how many agreements and then work connected with the implementation. I therefore say to you all: I thank you, and I want this thank you to reach all of those to whom I am obliged to thank, and I do not know whether there is anyone in Poland to whom I am not obliged. [applause] I address my words of thanks to the state authorities and also authorities of voivodships and the city of Krakow.

To you, most eminent cardinal primate of Poland, I also address my warmest thanks for Your Eminence's words of farewell spoken in your own and the whole Polish church's behalf. For your words of welcome it was my intention to thank you by the whole of my stay's service, which, thanks to God's providence and your sincere kindness, it has been my joy and good fortune to have performed in the past few days. Now there is not much more left for me to do than to thank, with all my heart, Your Eminence, the episcopate, the clergy, religious orders male and female and all God's people in Poland for your very warm, heartfelt feelings, for your prayers for me throughout this unforgetable pilgrimage from Warsaw, through Gniezno of St Adelbert, through Jasna Gora, to St Stanislaw in Krakow.

I thank God for your faith, for your attachment to the Apostolic See and to St Peter's successor. My short stay in Poland has strengthened even further my spiritual bonds with my beloved homeland and with the church in which I had my origins and which I want to go on serving with all my heart, with all my strength, through my general papal service.

I thank you for your assurances to remember me in your prayers; back there beyond the Alps I shall hear in my soul the sound of bells calling for prayer, particularly for the Angelus, and will also hear the heartbeat of my compatriots.

May God repay the honorable conference of Polish Episcopate, led by your primate; may he repay the metropolitan of Krakow and bishop secretary; may God repay you all.

The pope's visit to Poland has without doubt been a unique event, not only in this century but also in the whole millenium, especially in view of the fact that it was a visit by a Polish pope, who has the sacred right and duty to feel deeply with his people; indeed, this bond is a vital factor in his duty as St Peter's successor to the universal church. No doubt this unprecedented event was an act of some courage on both sides but such act of courage was required by our time. [applause]

This is why we must have courage to go the way in which no one has followed before. Our time very much needs this kind of witness, in which the will to come together is proclaimed, the will for rapprochement between peoples and systems, as a necessary condition for peace in the world. Our time requires us not to limit ourselves within stiff borders when the good of man is involved. Man must be aware and sure everywhere of his true citizenship; I might say he must be aware and sure of his primacy in any system of relations with (?others).

And it is for this reason that I thank you for my visit and I wish that it may prove useful and that it may, in consequence, serve those aims and those values which would further out intentions.

I say farewell to Krakow and I wish it a new, young age; I wish that it may become for the Poles, for Europe and the world the splendid witness of our people and our church's history, which it indeed is, that the cultural heritage contained within the walls of Krakow, the welfare of which is so close to the heart of Mr Chairman of the State Council, may continue to speak with its whole content.

I say farewell to Poland, my homeland. [long pause and applause; commentator says that the pope kneels and kisses the ground] I wish you all that is good, all prosperity, realization of all your noble plans and just intentions in every aspect of life.

Leaving, I kiss this soil from which my heart can never be separated. May the almighty God, father, son and Holy Spirit bless you.

Jablonski Speech

LD101932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1507 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski at Krakow airport farewell ceremony for Pope John Paul II--live]

[Text] Your Holiness, in a few moments the first historic journey of the pope to his fatherland, Poland, will come to an end. It is difficult to recall everything. The route of the journey has wended through places made permanent not only in our history books but also in the hearts of all Poles. [applause]

The fate of these places kept changing and various experiences of the Polish people are connected with them, but that only confirms the many sources of our national traditions, thus explaining the riches of our national culture and our contribution to the treasure trove of human culture. We in People's Poland are the heirs to the whole range of achievements of past generations and we consider it the unshakeable principle for preserving our national identity that we must not lose anything of these values transmitted to us by our ancestors. [applause] At the same time we know that being faithful to this principle today means creative activity in keeping with the tasks given to us by contemporary times. It also means multiplying these achievements, and in order to achieve this it is essential to implement in a practical way in life the lessons provided from the entire past, right up to the present, which clearly indicate what was the strength in this past and what was the weakness of the nation and its state. We have the right to national pride over the fact that the spirit of universal tolerance dominates our national history, that we live in a country which has not known in its experience religious wars. From this pride a truth has emerged--the People's Republic of Poland is the fatherland of all Poles, and love for Poland and unity in work for its continuous development is the measure of civic value. This truth is deeper than ever before in the past since the reconstruction of social relations necessitates that our fatherland is and always will be the just [sprawiedliwa] mother of all her children. That is why the words of Your Holiness concerning human labor and the dignity of the working people must have been met with particular attention throughout the nation.

We see in this convergence with the thinking which is at the foundation of our socialist system, (?making work free), social justice and the universal securing of human rights. We realize those ideas more and more, jointly, not in an easy way--as no human activity is devoid of difficulties--but through stubborn and consistent efforts of service to strengthening the power of our country, the cohesion of the community and the good of each individual. Hence our deed and never-ending concern for the basic social unit--the family--for its permanence, for continuous improvement in its living conditions and for special care of women who are mothers, for children and old people.

All this can be provided by us through the joint efforts of all Poles. That is why when we speak the words of our consitution that work is a right, a duty and a matter of honor for each citizen, when the first secretary of the party spoke with such emphasis in Belweder about the unity of the nation, he thought like all Poles about the same thing--about creating conditions for the universal development of people, for whom the public good will be the highest goal and for whom other people will be the priceless value, and for whom striving for truth, justice and beauty will be the guidelines in their lives.

This unity is also required by us in the noble struggle for peace, for peaceful cooperation among nations. The significance of this for humanity will always be recalled by Oswiecim, the biggest sanctuary for the martyrdom of the nation and the place of the greatest crime in the history of Hitlerism. The words of Your Holiness spoken there, in the year of the 40th anniversary of the Hitlerite attack on Poland, are in tune with (?our) and universal feelings.. The Polish nation has a special right to warn the world: never again war. It has special reasons for concern over its security and independent existence--a just social system, the patriotic unity of the nation, growing modern economic potential and dependable alliances are the foundation of this security. We already have all these values and we shall always care about their growth. How contemporary for us, we Polish citizens, the thesis of Norwid [famous poet] "a noble man would not be able to live for one day in a fatherland whose happiness would not be a percentage of the happiness of humanity."

When we fight for detente, for the limitation of armaments, when we submit in the United Nations Organisation a draft declaration of nurturing communities in the spirit of peace, when we protest against neocolonial exploitation, when we state that patriotism and internationalism are inseparable, we are using different words--we use contemporary political language and we adapt to the requirements of our times. But the humanist ideal expressed by our great poet is continually and unchangingly present in our actions. Let this quotation from Norwid be an expression of thanks for the utterences of your holiness about peace and war. In this and other statements we have found many convergent thoughts which arise from the same concern for the dearest matters of all nations. We hope that the expectations of the contemporary world are realized.

Sincere thoughts are best expressed in simple words. Therefore I bid farewell to Your Holiness on behalf of the Polish nation and the highest authorities of the Republic of Poland [Polska Rzeczypospolita] with wishes of health and strength which are essential to work for the common good. I wish you a good flight by Lot [pun in Polish--Zycze pomyslnego lotu lote]. [applause]

Wyszynski Speech

LD102014 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1514 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Speech by Cardinal Wyszynski at farewell ceremony for Pope John Paul II at Balice Airport in Krakow--live]

[Text] Beloved Holy Father, your [word indistinct] toil of the joyful visit to the fatherland and the church in Poland is ending. You have refreshed our hearts with your living faith, with the spirit of your bouyant hope, and you have shown us your apostolic love. And now you are leaving for Rome, but by faith we know that in the church space and distance are no barrier to that supernatural bond which constantly brings us closer. And beloved Holy Father, you are leaving after your intensive work in the fields of the fatherland. You are still so near to us. You are still for us the [word indistinct] Peter of the church. You create among us unity in Christ and the church, whose visible head you are. You continue to be near us in the unity of faith, in [our hearts] and prayers when we mention your name so often.

We are grateful for the apostolic toil you have undertaken; for the plentiful and reviving words of your healthy teaching; for your Slav face which arouses trust. Everything in you is dear to us and fraternal, with that true closeness with which Christ (?became himself like us). We do not bid you farewell, for we do not leave you lonely, but will surround you with prayer and support with our lives in the universal ministry of God's people. We promise you, Holy Father, that we will not give you peace in the Vatican either, because we know that you are glad to see us in your home. Listen to the sounds from the faraway fatherland when the bells of the Angelus of our common fatherland toll together. Before Polish wings carry you to Rome, look once again at your children and at your fellow countrymen and bless the dear fatherland; accept the assurance that in Poland all have welcomed you warmly, beginning with the highest state authorities and [word indistinct] all levels of our national, political and social life. Before Polish wings carry you away, we ask you again: Look at us present here and at those whom we represent. May the virgin mother of God, the blessed Mary, be for you, Holy Father, joy itself and sustenance. May the lady of Jasna Gora bring you here for the jubilee celebration of the Jasna Gora [word indistinct] [applause].

Receive once again, holy father, the due homage of bishops, priests, parents, young people, children, all the faithful in our and your fatherland.

Cable to Jablonski

LD102305 Warsaw PAP in English 2146 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw 10 June, PAP--Upon leaving Poland Pope John Paul II sent a cable from aboard the plane to the president of the Council of State, Henryk Jablonski.

The message reads:

Esteemed Professor Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, upon leaving Poland I would like to once again express my sincere gratitude to you, Mr President of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, and senior representatives of the state authorities, as well as [word indistinct] authorities, for the kindness accorded to me and for everything that made my stay in Poland possible.

I will never forget the days I [words indistinct] spend in my dear motherland. I take her with me in my heart. I wish her constant progress in all spheres of spiritual, moral, cultural, social and economic life, and (?this is what) I constantly pray for.

I would like to once again express my wishes full of hope, that my visit to Poland serve those aims for which it had been made and I trust that the meeting (?held) especially that in the (?Belweder) Palance, (?will favor) the desirable development of relations between the church and the state in Poland and between the Holy See and (?head of) government of the Polish state.

Polish Bishop on Visit

LD091330 Hamburg DPA in German 1103 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Krakow--The Polish bishops are highly satisfied with the way the pope's visit to their country has gone. The secretary of the Polish bishops' conference, Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski told DPA: "We were surprised by the extent of the interest shown in the event by our faithful, by their enthusiasm, their joy and their optimism."

"The government, at any rate, has made good arrangements for order and organization," said the bishop, who is one of the principal organizers of the pope's visit. The pope's meeting with party chief Gierek has had a considerable effect. At the moment, "we are acting in agreement." It now remains to be seen what difficulties will arise after the pope's visit.

Bishop Dabrowski said that the Polish Episcopate very much hoped to see the pope in Poland again in 1982 for the 600th anniversary of the Jasna Gora Monastery at Czestochowa. Efforts were being made to convene the 1982 World Eucharistic Congress in Czestochowa on the occasion of the anniversary. During his present visit to Poland the pope spent 3 days in the famous monastery.

Representatives of the Polish Government have also spoken to DPA of their satisfaction "both with regard to the religious and the political aspects of the pope's visit." It has "improved" the relationship between Warsaw and the Holy See. Poland's Catholics had behaved "spontaneously and emotionally." Even so, despite some fears, there have been no demonstrations or incidents of any kind as could easily be stated among such vast masses of people. This must be regarded very highly.

They pointed with some pride to the "huge sums" spent by the Polish state for the organizational aspects of the pope's visit. In response to questions about what would follow the pope's visit, the evasive, jocular answer was "first of all we will all take a vacation." Cardinal Joseph Hoeffner, chairman of the German Bishops Conference and archbishop of Cologne, arrived in Krakow today along with other German bishops to attend the concluding mass that the pope will celebrate in Krakow on Sunday.

Interview With Staniszewski

NC091825 Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT 9 Jun 79 NC

[Claudine Canetti report]

[Text] Krakow, June 9 (AFP)--The Polish Government is very satisfied with the way the visit of Pope John Paul Two has gone and is particularly pleased that the pontiff has been "welcomed warmly but also with dignity", Foreign Ministry spokesman Stefan Staniszewski told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here today.

He added that last night's incidents involving students who wanted to march through Krakow carrying crosses could not affect the excellent atmosphere which had prevailed throughout the papal visit or the good understanding between the Roman Catholic Church and the Polish state.

This good atmosphere, he said, would certainly help settle outstanding problems between the two sides. Negotiations would continue in the spirit of tolerance called for by the pope at Auschwitz.

He gave three persons credit for this: party leader Edward Gierek, who, he said, "understands religion"; Cardinal Wyszynski, primate of Poland, who had displayed "realism"; and the equally realistic pope himself.

On censorship, abolition of which is demanded by the Polish church, Mr. Staniszewski said: "There are two censorships, that of the state and that of the church. But for this problem as for the others, everything can be settled there is good understanding."

As for the other demands of the Polish church, like recognition of official status and televised Sunday mass, he said that these "pose certain legal problems."

"One must not forget", he added, "that there are 31 churches in Poland, not just the Catholic Church."

He concluded by saying that the authorities had been moved to see the extent to which the pope remains linked to his homeland, adding that the role played by the Catholic Church on behalf of Polish unity should not be overlooked either.

TV on Visit, German Revanchism

LD092032 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The pope's journey to his fatherland has been accompanied by understandable interest from abroad. We have already informed you of this in the review of foreign dispatches, and our reporters also report on it from various European capitals. Today, thanks to the helpfulness of the editorial team of "SLOWO POWSZECHNE," we have received an unusual leaflet which also expresses an interest in the pope's journey, but a very specific kind of interest.

Please have a look at a map of the Third Reich and the borders of 1937, from the garbage heap of history. On the second page a title "To the Holy Father on the Occasion of His Journey to Poland, June 1979." And here is the content of this unusual piece of publicity, "by your journey to a communist country Your Holiness is betraying the interests of the church by morally supporting the communist regime and thus compromising the entire Catholic community of believers."

After this general introduction the authors of this text preach to the pope in the following manner. Please listen to yet another quote: "The pope should be aware that his stay in Poland can be taken as recognition by the Vatican of illegally enforced borders in Europe. We, the Germans, will never agree with this. Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia were, are, and always will be German. We demand the return to German administration the dioceses of Silesia, Pomerania and East Prussia." The signature on the leaflet, "The Temporary Governing Board of the German East."

Honestly, one should really ignore this leaflet. It is difficult to argue with someone who thinks that history stopped in 1939. But the truth of the matter is that beside such leaflets one can also see an intensification of anti-Polish revisionist [revvizonistyczny] and demonstrations west of Laba [Elbe]. Recently, for instance, this was expressed in "Deutschland Union Dienst," the party bulletin of the Christian Democrats, stating that the German question remains open. One should simply be aware that such people out of the garbage of history want to count on the political parties, which after all aspire to a European role.

Radio Commentary on Visit

LD102207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Zdzislaw Stankiewicz commentary]

[Text] For 9 days now we have been entertaining in socialist Poland, with ceremony and due respect, the highest dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church, the head of the Vatican State, Pope John Paul II. It was (?an important visit) of varied character; religious, and for that reason it was called a pilgrimage; state, because it was being paid by a head of a state; and, finally, of national character because a Pole came to his native land. A compatriot of ours elevated to the highest church office for the first time in our history.

We have been following this visit-pilgrimage with the interest it deserved and every passing day gave us reason to reflect. [sentence indistinct] Too little time has elapsed to lay out clearly the most appropriate thoughts and conclusions and to comment on them fittingly; however, let us try and think about those which come spontaneously, those which pose questions which should be answered. Let us try, with best intentions and in a spirit of friendship but also with awareness that there are quite a few people in this world who can be called our friends only with difficulty and who see in this visit something quite different than can we, the citizens of the People's Republic.

We state with full earnestness that it was a momentous visit which emphatically confirmed something that has been well documented for the past 30 years; that the principles of freedom of conscience and religious rights proclaimed by the constitution of our socialist state are fully respected. The visit has also proved that despite differences in world view, the whole society is united by a superior aim: the good of our homeland, the good of the Polish people, our common concern with insuring that the country's economic and political strength continues to grow.

Imbued with this concern, all of us--believers and non believers--in our everyday toil of hands and minds, multiply the wealth or our homeland, the freedom of which we have bought so dearly, the last tribute of blood we started to pay exactly 40 years ago by losing 6 million compatriots. This almost unimaginable price of Polish freedom is well known by our recent eminent guest, Pope John Paul II. He gave expression to this when he paid tribute at the tomb of the unknown soldier to the graves of Poles located all over the world; he gave expression to it when he kissed the martyr-blood-soaked soil under the Wall of Death in the former Hitlerite death camp of Auschwitz-Birkenau. He gave expression to it in the homily he said in Auschwitz when he referred to our brothers, the Russians, who liberated this soil at the price of 600,000 of their lives, who liberated this camp and saved the nearby Krakow.

And it was from Auschwitz that the pope made his world-wide appeal for peace to decide the fate of nations and all mankind. This desire for peace unites the efforts of not only us Poles, not only of Catholics; it guides the effort of the whole socialist community. In this respect the aims of believers and non believers are identical as is the striving to create and consolidate the highest moral values, the striving to strengthen the stability of family, love of our work, respect for human dignity, (?respect) for social justice.

And one more reflection which comes to a (?Polish mind at the end of the visit,) many of the Poles scattered throughout the world came to Poland: thousands of them came to their homeland for these days of June, and those who stayed far away were proud of the fact that the eyes of the whole world were directed toward Poland, which has for 35 years maintained its independent existence and enjoys invariable and fully deserved authority among the international community.

Press Comments

LD110740 Warsaw PAP in English 0522 GMT 11 Jun 79 LD

[Press review on visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jun, PAP--ZYCIE WARSZAWY has a lengthy commentary discussing various aspects of the visit by Pope John Paul II to Poland. The commentary reads in part:

During the short period of his pontificate Pope John Paul II paid a visit-pilgramage to his home country, The Polish People's Republic. It was also a significant event in the history of the Roman-Catholic Church--contact at the highest level with a socialist country and a meeting of the head of the church with the faithful of Roman-Catholic religion, members of the community which for 35 years has been building socialist sociopolitical relations.

The visit was also significant from the viewpoint of cooperation between the church and the state in Poland, cooperation in the interest of the unity of Poles in implementing their national goals, for the well-being of the motherland, the Polish People's Republic.

This was also a visit of great political importance as regards the expectations of the nations concerning the consolidation of the atmosphere of peace, development of internations cooperation, disarmament and detente.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY goes on:

While on the Polish soil, the pope, together with priests prayed for peace, preaching to nations love and mutual respect. His voice supports in moral terms all initiatives of those states and politicians in the world who understand the necessity of creating genuine international conditions for consolidating peace, disarmament and detente. The voice is also a warning for those adventurous circles in the world which seek to build international life through wars, change of borders and the striving to subordinate other nations.

The pope's visit to Poland, with all its aspects arousing the interests of international community, confirmed both the open character and strength of the socialist state, a strong unit of the community which, without compromises in the questions basic for the system and scientific foundations of social formation, has unlimited possibilities of cooperation with all those who strive for it, in the issues important for the world, and with those who respect vital interests of the nation and state.

TRYBUNA LUDU carries an extensive commentary on the pope's visit to Poland. Excerpts:

The pope came to Poland as the head of the Roman-Catholic Church and the supreme representative of Vatican. He came to a socialist country whose Polish United Workers' Party is the driving power in implementing the programme of the unity of the nation in the work for Poland, irrespective of differences in political outputs, to the country which is an integral part of the great community of states and social movements struggling for progress, peace and well-being of man. His visit offered an opportunity to determine the stand of the Vatican on the place of the church in the society integrated by socialist changes and on the basic problems of the world.

The visit by Pope John Paul II to the Polish People's Republic spot-lighted the changes that have been taking place in the stand of Vatican on the world of different ideas from those with which Roman-Catholic Church identifies itself, since the pontificate of John XXIII. During his visit to Poland John Paul II obviously came out with the outlook, including that in the sphere of philosophy, corresponding with the ideology he represents. But the visit also proved the existence of several realistic premises fostering, despite some differences, further development of constructive cooperation between the church and the state, between Vatican and Poland.

We have never attempted to conceal the differences between the philosophy of the church and Marxist ideology. Neither have we tried to lessen their importance. Recognizing them as an element of reality in the contemporary world, the socialist Poland, guided by its constitutional rule of separation of the church and state, observes the principle of religious tolerance, the principle stemming from progressive traditions of our nation, TRYBUNA LUDU continues.

Our party has been always attaching great importance to effective solving of those problems, superior for the interest of the country and the nation. Hence, truthful to its Marxist-Leninist ideology, it has many a time proved, also during the pope's visit, that it consistently strives to form a platform of understanding and cooperation of all Poles, irrespective of their attitude towards religion, in the work for the benefit of the motherland, the cooperation aimed at further successful development of Poland.

REPORTAGE ON GIEREK VISIT TO SIEDLCE VOIVODSHIP

8 Jun Arrival

LD081640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the Party Central Committee, arrived in the Siedlce Voivodship today. Accompanied by the voivodship's leaders, Edward Gierek visited the experimental fruit-growing farm at (?Sinoleka) where he acquainted himself with the work of the center engaged in developing new varieties of strawberries and fruit trees and introducing intensive fruit-growing methods.

Further Activities

LD090950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, was in Siedlce Voivodship today, where the economony is based primarily on agriculture and foodstuffs. In his visit to farms Edward Gierek expressed interest in the situation involving plant and livestock production and with efforts by Siedlce farmers to obtain good crops this year and to produce their own fodder.

Edward Gierek, accompanied by Zofia Brzebisz-Nowicka, first secretary of the PZPR Voivoidship Committee, and Siedlce Governor Marian Wozniak, visited the experimental fruit-growing farm in Sinoleka; this establishment is subordinate to the Institute of Fruit-Growing and Flower-Growing in Skierniewice. It is working on new varieties of strawberries.

The PZPR Central Committee first secretary then went to the production unit of individual farmers in the village of Broszkow in Kotun Parish, where he showed his interest in the progress of production, on the fodder economy and in the possibilities for increasing animal husbandry in individual farms further.

During a conversation in the apartment of the [name indistinct] family, one of the unit members, the voivodship administrators informed Edward Gierek about undertakings aimed at achieving, in view of this year's unfavorable weather the best possible results in plant production and animal husbandry. Siedlce Voivodship farmers undertaking production initiatives, pledged to celebrate the 35th anniversary of People's Pland by supplying an additional 32,000 pigs and 2,700 head of cattle as well as other agricultural items. Edward Gierek went then to one of oldest cooperative farms in the Siedlce Voivodship, the agricultural production cooperative in (Serdyn), whose work involves raising pigs and fattening cattle and poultry for slaughter. Edward Gierek was told about the structure of the cooperative's production and the operation of its plans.

Good work organization and the results achieved by the cooperative have led 28 new members to enter the cooperative this year. In the cooperative's meadows, where the gathering of hay was taking place, Edward Gierek showed interest in the possibilities of increasing its own fodder production.

At the end of his stay, the first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee met the executive of the voivodship committee of the party. They discussed the most important problems of the socioeconomic development of the voivodship with particular references to the foodstuffs economy. In the PZPR Voivodship Committee building in Siedlce, Edward Gierek presented party cards to 40 members of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth. They included representatives of all sectors excelling in professional and social work.

JABLONSKI MEETS WITH KRAKOW VOIVODSHIP LEADERS

LD102350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, on 10 June met the party and municipal leadership of the Krakow Urban Voivodship. The current problems of Krakow, in particular those connected with the comprehensive resotration of the city's historic monuments, were discussed. Henryk Jablonski highly appraised the progress made so far in the work and expressed the hope that the social committee for the restoration of Krakow's entire annual program will be implemented.

The meeting was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, deputy Politburo member and the first secretary of Krakow Party Committee, and Edward Barszcz, the mayor of Krakow.

POLISH RESETTLERS IN FRG PERSECUTED

LD100558 Warsaw PAP in English 2127 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] West Berlin, 9 June, PAP--By PAP correspondent Jerzy Hernik--The FRG and West Berlin press occasionally carry articles on the obstacles encountered by Polish resettlers in the FRG. Recently, the West Berlin daily [words indistinct] an interesting information on that subject. The daily says that after having experienced ill will on the part of West German authorities and in the face of discrimination and hostile and negative attitude of FRG society, the number of Polish resettlers of German origin who wish to return to Poland keeps increasing. It is the children of the people who live ghetto-like conditions that suffer most from juvenile terrorist groups.

The above fact may be illustrated by what takes place in the house for Polish resettlers in Duisburg (Rheinhaisen). Residents of that house have been attacked by groups of 17-20-agers, scared with guns and terrorized in many other ways for many nights now. In order to avoid being stoned or hurt with broken window panes, they are forced to hide in the safest parts of their apartments.

The NEUE RHEIN ZEITUNG says that the terrorist activities have assumed dimensions similar to those known from Chicago. Local authorities and police remain indifferent to them and do not interfere. As a result of that, the resettlers' children are afraid to play in front of their houses as local terrorist groups beat them and scare them. Hence, there is nothing surprising in the words of a boy of four who told his parents "I am going back to Poland."

OFFICIALS VISIT YUGOSLAV PAVILLION AT POZNAN FAIR

LD110244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1529 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw--The Yugoslav Pavilion at the 51st International Fair in Poznan which opened today, was visited by members of the Polish Government who attended the opening of the fair.

The Polish delegation included Mieczyslaw Jagielski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the PZPR Politburo; Stefan Olszewski member of the PZPR Politburo; Zdzislaw Kurowski member of the PZPR Central Committee Secretariat; Jerzy Olszewski minister of foreign trade and maritime economy; Teresa Andrzejewska, chairman of the Main Committee for Tourism; and Janusz Burakiewicz, president of the Polish Chamber of Foreign Trade.

The Polish delegation in the Yugoslav Pavilion at the Poznan Fair, at which the Yugoslav economy is represented by about 100 exhibitors, were received by Yugoslav Ambassador in Warsaw Muhedin Begic and by the representatives of the Yugoslav economy.
In assessing the Yugoslav exhibition as very interesting Deputy Premier Jagielski said that the Polish market was interested in Yugoslav products, that opportunities for cooperation and exchange existed in virtually all areas and that he saw the possibilities for their expansion.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY Discusses Events in Ghana

LD081232 Warsaw PAP in English 0920 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 8 June. PAP--Commenting on the Monday political coup in Ghana, DZIENNIK LUDOWY writes that it is difficult to define the political character of the victorious revolutionary council of armed forces; it seems to represent plebeian tendencies. Worthwhile is the announcement that the nation's elections will be held in the earlier set time. The arising question is how the new team sees its role after the election of civilian authorities.

One thing is certain: the developments in Ghana are one more confirmation of the rising social and political tensions in the process of searching for own identity by the young African nations. They also suggest that one ought to take into account the possibility of complications in that continent where frequently the ruling teams do not meet the expectations of nations that are deeply aware of both the underdevelopment of their countries and the continued dependence of neocolonial character.

CONFERENCE HELD ON COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC TASKS

LD050858 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 4 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A conference attended by relevant ministers and leading party and economic activists was held at the Central Committee headquarters today. The market situation after the first 5 months of the implementation of the national socio-economic plan for the current year was assessed, and the tasks for the second 6 months of the current year were discussed. Tasks were defined against the background of the assessment of the implementation of the tasks mapped out during the meetings between the first secretary of the Party Central Committee, Edward Gierek, with the Committee for Market Affairs.

The conference, chaired by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and PZPR Central Committee Secretary, was attended by members of the Party Central Committee Secretariat Zdzislaw Kurowski and Zbigniew Zielinski; Deputy Premier Tadeusz Pyka, chairman of the Committee for Market Affairs; and Jerzy Wojtecki, head of the Agricultural and Food Economy Department of the Central Committee.

The implementation of the plans of market production was comprehensively reviewed with particular stress on the effects so far of their undertakings aimed at making up for the losses accumulated at the beginning of the current year, and insuring the achievement of a planned level of supply of goods and services. It was said that although the market situation was improving thanks to the efforts of various branches of the economy, further progress in this field remained inadequate. Trade was assessed and attention was paid to other factors which influenced the situation on the market and satisfaction of the needs of the people. Particular stress was laid on full implementation of this year's tasks in market production and in better adapting the range of goods produced for the needs of the market. The need to streamline transport in order to insure an efficient supply of goods for the market and their correct distribution was also noted. It is the duty of all ministries actively to participate in implementing the program of modernization of trade adopted by the Politburo. It was stressed that supplies of goods to summer holiday centers for working peoples as well as youth camps and summer camps for children in particular the rural markets during intensive agricultural work were an important task.

The fulfilment of this year's difficult tasks in production and trade is an indispensable condition for achieving the targets of socio-economic development mapped out by the resolutions of the seventh congress and the second national party conference.

TRYBUNA LUDU REPORTS FIELDWORK PROGRESS

AU302120 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 29 May 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report signed "(EW)": "The Heatwave Has Shortened the Growing Time--Haymaking is Acquiring Momentum--Effective Performance of Technical Base--Hot Spring for Farmers"]

[Excerpts] According to the Ministry of Agriculture, farmers are now mainly occupied with cultivation work on the fields and meadows sown with grains and rape.

The sowing of beets and of corn for seeds and the planting of potatoes have almost been completed. The amount of beets sown this year equals that of last year, but the amount of corn is even larger than last year. More potatoes have been planted because of delays in the cultivation of some fields. This applies especially to Ciechanow, Ostroleka, Piotrkow, Plock, Siedlce and Sieradz voivodships.

Throughout the country farmers have begun cutting grasses. The haymaking operations are moving from south to north. Opole Voivodship has cut grass on over 1,500 hectares, and Wroclaw, Czestochowa and Katowice Voivodships are also leading in this regard.

All over the country, work is continuing to protect winter grains against pests and to clear rapeseed plantations of parasites. On the whole, farmers are pleased with the work done by the workers of the technical and service base.

In this difficult year very much depends on the speed and effectiveness of all the people cooperating with farmers and on strictly observing the relevant contracts and deadlines. It is necessary to make special efforts to insure that whatever resources the food economy possesses are always in the state of readiness and that the people cooperating with farmers are dedicated and reliable in their work.

BUCHAREST REPORTS POPE'S DEPARTURE FROM POLAND 10 JUN

AU101915 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 10 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Pope John Paul II has concluded his pilgrimage to Poland and has returned to Rome. The sovereign pontiff was seen off at Krakow airport by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Poland, other officials, and leaders of the Catholic Church of Poland.

FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL CONDUCTS TALKS IN MOSCOW

AU081927 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Dumitru Bejan, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, who is in Moscow, had a working meeting with Nikolay Patolichev, minister of foreign trade of the Soviet Union, during which they examined current matters pertaining to developing trade relations between Romania and the Soviet Union.

The Romanian minister also met separately with the ministers of foreign trade of Bulgaria, GDR and Poland with whom he discussed questions linked with trade exchange between Romania and the given countries.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY ANGOLAN ENERGY MINISTER

Meeting With Burtica

AU091530 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1500 GMT 9 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Alberto do Carmo Bento Riveiro Kabulo, minister of industry and energy of the People's Republic of Angola, who is visiting our country.

During their talk, the two sides stressed the upward trend of Romanian-Angolan relations and emphasized the decisive importance of the meetings and talks between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Agostinho Neto. In the spirit of understandings concluded during these talks, the two sides stressed the possibilities the Romanian and Angolan economies offer to further develop trade exchange and economic cooperation and collaboration in various fields of common interest.

A document in this respect was signed by the Angolan minister at the end of his talks in Bucharest and by Ioan Avram, minister of machine building. The document is an aide-memoire which envisages a number of tangible measures to further develop industrial cooperation and collaboration, especially in manufacturing tractors and power-driven vehicles and in the field of railroad transportation, energy, equipment for food industry, mining, wood industry and ready-made garments.

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU081952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/6/1979--On June 8, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro Kabulo, minister of industry and energy of the People's Republic of Angola, who, at the head of a delegation, is paying a visit to Romania.

On the occasion, greetings were exchanged between President Nicolae Ceausescu and president Agostinho Neto.

During the meeting emphasized was the positive and fruitful course of the collaboration between the two countries on the political, economic, technical and cultural planes as well as in other domains of activity. At the same time expressed was the common wish to further expand and deepen the Romanian-Angolan relations on multiple planes.

Meeting with Ministers

AU081954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 8/6/1979--On June 8, Virgil Trofin, Romanian deputy prime minister, received Alberto do Carmo Bento Ribeiro Kabulo, minister of industry and energy of the People's Republic of Angola.

During the interview new measures were examined and set with a view to expanding and diversifying the bilateral economic collaboration in domains of joint interest.

The same day, the Angolan minister of industry and energy met Lina Ciobanu, Romanian minister of light industry.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE BA'TH PARTY SECRETARY GENERAL

AU081948 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1815 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 8/6/1979--The need for rallying all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces of the Lebanon, for ensuring the independence and sovereignty of that country, its self-dependent development was stressed during the interview RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu had with Assem Kansou, secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of the Lebanon.

During the talks that took place on June 8, examined were also aspects of the current international situation, special attention being paid to the developments in the Middle East. In this context, stress was laid on the importance of achieving a global peace in the region by a political solution to the conflict, by Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, by the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue, the ensurance of its right to self-determination--to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included--by the guaranteeing of the independence and territorial integrity of all the states in the area.

Opinions were exchanged on the occasion of the activity and preoccupations of the two parties. Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations established between them and the joint resolve was reiterated to further expand and deepen them.

Conveying a warm message of friendship on behalf of the delegation of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of the Lebanon, the Lebanese guest expressed his high esteem for the international policy of the Romanian Communist Party, of Socialist Romania, for the initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu as regards the settlement of the complex problems confronting contemporary mankind, for the constructive stand on the political resolution of the Middle East situation, the re-establishment of peace and the normalization of the economic and social life in the Lebanon.

The secretary-general of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party of the Lebanon is paying a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

CORRESPONDENT NOTES 'NEW DIMENSION' IN USSR APPROACH TO PRC

LD091156 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0932 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

["Comprehensive Detente With China"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Moscow, June 9 (TANJUG)--The Soviet political leadership has concluded that detente on the world scale cannot be comprehensive without China's participation, the Belgrade POLITIKA's Moscow correspondent reports today. It is particularly important, the correspondent writes, that the Soviet Union has taken such an approach and specified it in the interest of the future Moscow-Beijing negotiations.

During a two-month diplomatic correspondence, the reporter writes, Moscow and Beijing agreed on the examination of questions outstanding toward normalizing mutual relations as the topic and goal of the negotiations. Now, however, Moscow is adding another motive to its readiness to negotiate, a motive which can be characterized as interest in comprehensive detente. This, POLITIKA's correspondent feels, is a new dimension in the Soviet approach.

ZAGREB RADIO COMMENTS ON POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

LD100816 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Ante Kesic commentary]

[Text] Pope John Paul II will end his visit to Poland today. Ante Kesic speaks about the Pope's stay, both as a statesman and a pilgrim, in the first socialist country and in the first Slav country ever visited by a head of the Catholic church:

Pope John Paul II himself has defined his tour of Poland as a strictly religious one, but at the same time in his Warsaw sermon he said a sentence which was more political than religious in content, that is, there can be no just Europe without an independent Poland. In this, the most important series of statements he has made since he was enthroned as the pontiff, in this, the first visit of a Roman pope to a socialist country and to a Slav country, Pope John Paul II has considered it important to stress in many ways that what is involved is his country and that God had in fact chosen him to introduce into the church community languages which still sound strange to the ears attuned to the Romance, Germanic and Anglo-Saxon sounds.

The pope has followed up his thought to a logical conclusion which exceeds in the narrow sense of the word the political and religious terms. Here is yet another quote: Did not Christ want a Polish pope, a Slav pope, to express precisely at this point in time the spiritual unity of Christian Europe, of the two great traditions of the West and the East--one religion, the baptism, one God, the father of all!

The entire 8-day very mobile visit of Pope John Paul II in Poland has ranged from religious pastoral concern to politics. In Warsaw he was welcomed as the head of the Vatican state while in his talks with the Polish political leadership he expanded his role from the pontiff of the Catholic Church to the primate of the Polish Church which historically--after the death of the king--had embodied in the interregnum the legitimacy of power. In this once transitional status of the ecclesiastic prince, Cardinal Wyszynski has since 1945 pitted the church against the state to a lesser or greater extent.

Pope Wojtyla has also come to Poland in order to widen for the church its room for maneuver. In his meeting with Edward Gierek, the party's first secretary, the pope equated Christianity with Polish patriotism and acknowledged the values of the achievements of the past 35 years. Gierek, for his part, returned in kind by accepting--in his cooperation with the church--everything which serves the development of Poland. After that meeting and the mass in Victory Square, while driving through Warsaw, the pope twice blessed or rather sent his blessing to the (?leadership) of the Central Committee. This certainly represented a sizing up but also a coordination of forces. In all the places of pilgrimage in Warsaw, Gniezno, Czestochowa, Nowy Targ, Krakow, and so on, the pope demonstrated that he could rally great multitudes and that this gave him the right to cross the narrow borderline of religiousnesness as well as of states in expressing solidarity with the Czechs, Hungarians Lithuanians, the Ukrainian Uniates, accompanied by pan-Slavic, or more widely, by pan-European undertones, all of which were spoken in the picturesque ecclesiastic language and Carter's political jargon. Pope John Paul II certainly had the most humane inspiration while visiting the memorial of the Oswiecim extermination camp. In that Nazi death camp he stayed for 4 full hours. He described it as a testimony to war which carries with it infinite increase in hatred, destruction and brutality and, while raising his voice against wars, he proclaimed as responsible not merely those who directly cause wars, but also those who are indifferent and who do not do enough to prevent them. We have intentionally stressed the latter precisely because this is what is of most universal significance. As for the political assessment, let's leave it to the Polish Government. After all, the government mouthpiece, in referring to yesterday's complaint by the episcopate about the state having, nevertheless, discouraged the faithful from seeing the pope's speeches were seen as very positive.

ZAGREB RADIO REPORTS END OF POPE'S VISIT TO POLAND

LD110128 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Pope John Paul II has ended his 9-day visit to Poland, and this afternoon he left for Rome. Today the pope was in Krakow. About 2 million people gathered on the enormous [word indistinct] promenade in the center of the city to hear the pope's sermon and mass. In his speech the pope called for, among other things, activity in the direction of peace and the drawing-together of people and nations all over the world. A drawing-together must be sought, borders must be opened, the pope said. During his visit to Poland which bore the stamp of a religious pilgrimage, but was also profoundly permeated with the political goals of the church, the pope visited Warsaw, Gniezno, Czestochowa and Krakow.

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF NONALINED MEETING IN COLOMBO

Cvijet Job Interview

AU082130 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Bojan Dimitrijevic interview with Ambassador Cvijet Job, member of the Yugoslav delegation to the Political Committee of the ministerial conference of the nonalined Coordination Bureau in Colombo; date of interview not given--presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Dimitrijevic] Comrade Job, as a member of our delegation you have participated in the editing of the political part of the document of the nonalined meeting, which is held at several levels. What can you tell our listeners about the atmosphere in which the work is developing in the Political Committee of the nonalined meeting in Colombo 1979?

[Job] When you ask me, Comrade Bojan, about he atmosphere in which the work of these committees is developing, I can really say that there is a working atmosphere, that the very good draft or text sumitted by Sri Lanka is respected, that there is a number, and an abundance of amendments to improve this text. There are not attempts being made by any side to embark upon essential changes of the foundations, of the basic direction of this text, and the harmonization of the views, I may say, runs rather harmoniously this time on the most important questions, the most important provisions and positions of the policy of nonalinement. Of course, for well-known reasons--and you know this from what you report on the proceedings in the plenary session--clear and well-known differences exist, I mean, on such questions as the Middle East and some others, and the harmonization of views on these is, I think, more difficult, but we (?still have time).

[Dimitrijevic] We have informed our listeners that the committee has agreed that applications to join the nonalined countries be approved to five more countries, after which the movement with 88 regular members will in future number 93. Iran, Pakistan, Grenada, Surinam and Bolivia will be accepted.

[Job] Precisely at a time when some not nonalined commentators and not nonalined sources--as they always do before important meetings of nonalined countries--have talked about a crisis of the movement and so forth, we have the fact that two large countries such as Pakistan and Iran, in very important strategic regions of the world, after such bloc military regional pacts linked with the main pacts as CENTO and SEATO have been dismantled and destroyed, and this fact that two such large countries are joining the movement under such circumstances speaks by itself. [sentence as heard]

[Dimitrijevic] Another question, Comrade Job. Which, in your opinion, are the most important messages of the nonalined countries to the rest of the world in the part of the text you have adopted, and you have said that the most important part of the statement, the first part, has been adopted?

[Job] First, the role of the nonalined policy as an independent nonbloc world factor has been confirmed. In English we use here the term which is an innovation, something new: "nonbloc factor." Such a firm and clear definition of the policy of nonalinement in one word, such as nonbloc, in addition to independent and world factor, has its special significance in this period of preparing the Havana meeting and especially in this period when we are admitting important big countries that used to be members of pacts. Therefore, we are strengthening, and those pacts that I have spoken about have been dismantled or are shaky. So in an important paragraph of the introductory passage, this fact of dismantling and dissolving of these pacts is welcomed and it is even stated that the bureau at this meeting welcomes the positive tendencies of dissolution of military pacts, expresses the hope that this tendency will be speeded up and that even the ties within the existing blocs will be loosened. This is a very dynamic and action position. And we wish it a productive future.

[Dimitrijevic] Thank you, Comrade Job, for this exhaustive analysis of the work of the Political Committee in Colombo so far.

Assessments by Vrhovec, Colleagues

LD101441 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1105 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, June 10 (TANJUG)--The concluding document of the non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's ministerial session in Colombo places in the forefront the authentic principles of the non-aligned movement, an "independent and non-bloc force". The Colombo session has opened a stage of further democratization of the movement's work and action.

The assessment of the Non-aligned Coordinating Bureau's Colombo session has been presented by Under-Secretary in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Budimir Loncar.

Yugoslavia's Permanent Representative to the United Nations Miljan Komatina has stated that, at the Colombo session, goals have been attained and matters essential for the movement's development and preparations for the Havana summit clarified.

Both Loncar and Komatina have described the concluding document as an "excellent preparation for the summit" since it comprehensively treats "all essential questions".

Just the end of the bureau proceedings, Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec assessed the meeting as exceptionally significant, because it reaffirmed the policy of non-alignment as a non-bloc policy. Vrhovec noted the strengthening of the movement's democratization which found an expression at the meeting, but said that a tendency "which is not good" was also revealed. According to this tendency, the wish was for the Coordinating Bureau to work so as to be, objectively, separated from the movement, shut in itself and provided with some special rights. Such a tendency has not been accepted and even causes indignation, as was demonstrated also in plenary sessions, Vrhovec emphasized.

"This is a warning that we must genuinely strengthen the democratic character of the movement. The Coordinating Bureau's function must be to exert even more active efforts in its being the nucleus of activity, not having privileges on some decisions which can be forced on the movement. I think that re-affirmation of the positive principles was here so strong, that from now on we shall be able to tackle these problems more easily," concluded Vrhovec.

'Messages, Lessons' of Meeting

AU102015 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Jun 79 AU

[Bojan Dimitrijevic commentary]

[Text] The ministerial session of the Coordination Bureau of nonalined countries has successfully concluded after 4 days of work. The political and economic sections of the final document of this session were adopted at a plenary meeting. It was decided by consensus that the request of four Arab countries for Egypt's suspension because of its separate peace with Israel would be conveyed to the sixth summit meeting in Havana. It was decided that the question of Kampuchea's representation also would be solved by this highest forum. The chairman of the ministerial session of the Coordination Bureau, Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister Hameed, appraised the session as a proof of maturity of the nonalined movement which has been considerably expanded in recent years. Bojan Dimitrijevic reports from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations and speaks about the messages and lessons of the Colombo meeting:

This meeting has raised three questions imposed by reality which demand solutions. The first question is a question of principle, the second one is a question of tactics and the third one is a question of necessity in the near future. The question of principle is Kampuchea: On its own pretext a nonalined country carried out intervention against another nonalined country and then it also demanded at the Colombo meeting that the appropriate place in the Coordination Bureau should be assumed by that government which had been imposed as a result of the intervention. Because the original nonalined policy opposes all interventions regardless of their pretexts, this has not been accepted.

The representatives of Democratic Kampuchea remained in the hall and it is on the basis of this lesson that it is now necessary to seek a solution in the period before the summit meeting, which is the competent body in a case of this kind.

The question of tactics is the request of four Arab countries to include in the agenda an item on Egypt's suspension. The document of this meeting has not accepted the Camp David solution regarding the autonomy of Palestine but, rather, has even emphasized that following the Egyptian-Israeli agreement Israel is committing genocide against the Palestinian people, something which objectively also represents a condemnation of the policy of agreements with such consequences. But if the thrust of opposition were concentrated against Egypt, regardless of its role, the already unfavorable inter-Arab relations would become even tenser, something which would suit Israel. This morning it was decided in Colombo that the September summit meeting should consider the inter-Arab disagreements on tactics.

The third question, that is, democratization, is now already imposing itself as a necessity of the near future. The session was attended by as many ministers of the bureau's member countries as by ministers of non-member countries. These latter had good reason to raise the question whether the bureau is an exclusive organ which is able to withdraw to make its decisions secretly or is a forum of responsible members which, in cooperation with all, does not make decisions but rather carries out the decisions of superior bodies, that is, the ministerial meetings and especially the summit meetings. Thus, this has now become an additional question of reasons for democratization, in addition to those raised by the Belgrade ministerial meeting, that is, the role of the chairman in the period between two summit meetings, the implementation of the consensus rule and the ministerial meetings held at least once yearly.

The Colombo session agreed to an increase of the number of nonalined countries by six new members, that is, to a total number of 94 members. This is a further favorable indication of the movement's expansion. And what is even more significant is the fact that for the first time the movement has been joined by two countries which had belonged to blocs and have broken away from them, that is, Iran and Pakistan. The blocs have made attempts in the past and probably will make more attempts in the future to subordinate the nonalined countries. Now, however, the reverse process has started, that is, the process of dissolution of the blocs and the movement of countries from the blocs into the nonalined movement. As a result of Bolivia's admission, the nonalined movement has made a further advance on the South American Continent where the movement has several observer countries that could follow Bolivia's example. In addition to its opposition to the known negative characteristics of the contemporary world, the adopted document also emphasizes the nonalined countries' opposition to hegemony, all forms of bloc policies and policies of big powers, interference, direct or indirect intervention. Thereby the original nonalinement has become more precise in its position. The document treats the question of human rights in a universal manner not only as the right to individual freedom but, rather, also as a right to the political, economic and cultural freedom of all peoples, all races, all national minorities and migratory entities. This morning the Colombo meeting of 1979 sent out its messages to the world informing it that the nonalined movement strives in the complex international relations as a whole and in all details of these relations to establish, on the basis of equality, peaceful relations between peoples and countries irrespective of their size, geographical position or power.

CONTINUED REPORTAGE ON MEXICAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION VISIT

Tito-Riva Meeting

LD090532 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito today received Antonio Riva Palacio, president of the federal Chamber of Deputies of Mexico, and spent some time with him in a friendly conversation.

The head of the Mexican parliamentary delegation conveyed warm greetings and good wishes from President Portillo to President Tito, who sincerely reciprocated them. Antonio Riva Palacio spoke about the development and present major concerns of Mexico over domestic changes and about Mexico's deep devotion to the policy of nonalinement. President Tito stressed the traditionally friendly links and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Mexico and the deep mutual feelings of sympathy of the two countries' peoples. In this connection, President Tito recalled previous visits to Mexico. During the conversation the importance was stressed of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the nonalined countries in their struggle for a stable peace and the construction of more just political and economic relations in the world, to which the two countries will continue making their full contribution in the future, too.

End of Visit, Departure

LD100610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1614 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik, June 9 (TANJUG)--Our meeting with Yugoslav President Tito has made the strongest impression on us, Antonio Riva Palacio, president of the Grand Commission of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies has stated. Riva Palacio headed a Mexican parliamentary delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia. The Mexican parliamentarians who left Yugoslavia today expressed satisfaction with the opportunity offered them to tour Yugoslav constituent republics, to get acquainted with the self-management system in Yugoslavia, and to deepen the traditionally friendly ties between the two countries.

TITO RECEIVES WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION OFFICIAL

LD090926 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brioni, June (TANJUG)--President Tito received Dr. Halfdan Mahler, director-general of the World Health Organization, here this morning. During the ensuing friendly talk, Dr. Mahler informed President Tito about the activities of the specialized U.N. agency in implementing the "Health for All by 2000" program and thanked Yugoslavia for the support extended to this important long-term drive.

President Tito stressed the importance of the World Health Organization's activities in solving acute problems pressing much of mankind. Tito especially emphasized that the health struggle is part of wider efforts for solving development problems and improving living conditions in the least developed countries. The establishing of the new international economic order and creating of conditions for general prosperity, President Tito said, will enable the health and thereby, food problem, affecting children especially, to be successfully solved on a lasting basis. President Tito also expressed the opinion that the nonaligned countries will devote attention to this problem at their forthcoming conference.

SLOVENIA'S VRATUSA HOLDS MINSK TALKS WITH MASHEROV, ENDS VISIT

LD082136 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1936 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, June 8 (TANJUG)--Petr Masherov, candidate member of the Soviet Communist Party Politbureau and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, and Dr Anton Vratusa, Executive Council president of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Slovenia, today in Minsk discussed the establishing of closer cooperation between the two republics within the framework of Yugoslav-Soviet relations.

During the talks, it was stressed that President Tito's recent visit to the Soviet Union is of great importance for the further develop of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation to which both Slovenia and Belorussia contribute.

Each delegation made a number of proposals for establishing various forms of cooperation, especially economic. It is estimated that the annual value of economic cooperation could amount to about 7 million dollars. The Slovene delegation today ended its five-day visit to the Soviet Republic of Belorussia.

LCY'S MIKULIC RECEIVES SOVIET TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN

AU081955 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has had talks in Belgrade with the delegation of the Soviet Trade Union Federation headed by Aleksey Shibayev, chairman of the trade unions and member of the CPSU Central Committee. They exchanged views on the activities of sociopolitical organizations of Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union. The talks were attended by Mika Spiljak, president of the trade union council of our country.

DEFENSE MINISTER RECEIVES ALGERIAN NAVY COMMANDER

AU081956 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 79 AU

[Text] In Belgrade Army Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, has met Maj Rashid Benyelles, commander of the Algerian navy, who heads a delegation of this Algerian service on a visit to our armed forces. Both sides expressed their satisfaction with the cooperation of the armed forces of the two countries and their desire for its further advancement.

TANJUG REPORTS KURTOVIC'S RETURN HOME FROM HUNGARY

LD082030 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1850 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG)--During talks in Budapest, the delegations of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance of the Working People and the Patriotic People's Front of Hungary expressed their mutual desire and need for the further development of cooperation. This was stressed today by Todo Kurtovic, the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance president, on his arrival in Belgrade. He also said that some specific questions, such as the rights of national minorities, were discussed during the talks.

SAWPY DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS WITH SWAPO IN LUSAKA

LD090632 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1803 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Lusaka--A SAWPY delegation consisting of Petar Rakocevic, member of the SWAPY Federal Conference Presidium, and Ivan Zivkovic, secretary of the Committee of the SAWPY Federal Conference for Aid to Liberation Movements and Victims of Imperialist Aggression, had held talks in Lusaka with South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] representatives. Views were exchanged on the further cooperation between SAWPY and SWAPO as well as on the present situation in Namibia, a territory occupied by racist South Africa. The SAWPY delegation has also had a meeting in the Zambian capital with Josiah Chinamano, vice president of the Zimbabwe African People's Union. Radivoje Markovic, SFRY ambassador to Zambia, also took part in the talks.

BELGRADE TALKS HELD ON NONALINED NEWS AGENCIES POOL CONFERENCE

LD072246 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 7 Jun 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, June 7 (TANJUG)--Consultations between TANJUG as the host of the second nonaligned news agencies pool conference and other nonaligned news agencies and the Coordination Committee Chairman Mankekrom of India on all questions regarding the convening of the conference are underway. At today's conference in the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat it was stressed that these consultations relate to the setting of the date and the agenda for the conference and preparations of reports and document proposals.

FINANCE SECRETARY COMMENTS ON CEMA MEETING HELD IN CAVTAT

LD110550 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The 36th session of the CEMA Standing Commission for Finance and Currency, in which finance ministers, bank directors and delegations of all Eastern countries have taken part, has ended in Cavtat. Our country has been taking part in the work of that body since 1965 on the basis of the agreement between Yugoslavia and CEMA, the members of the commission, the International Bank [for Economic Cooperation] and the International Investment Bank of CEMA. This year's session, the first to be held in our country--as stressed in the protocol which has been signed--represents a valuable contribution to the greater cooperation in finance and banking between Yugoslavia and the Eastern countries. This has also been confirmed in a special statement by Petar Kostic, federal secretary for finance, who led our delegation.

[Kostic--begin recording] The basic issues discussed by the commission at the session were: report on the work of the commission; report of the International Investment Bank; report of the International Bank for Economic Cooperation of last year's as well as future tasks and the questions of insuring foreign exchange for citizens for their travel and stay abroad. The International Investment Bank, which had submitted to the commission a report on its work in 1978, recently approved an investment credit to the tool factory in Nova Gradiska, a credit which will soon begin to be realized partly in (?convertible) rubles and partly in convertible currency.

The International Investment Bank has been recently informed of several applications for credits prepared by our organizations of associated labor, interested in such credits, which are trying to insure, through arrangements beforehand with partners in the countries which are members of the bank, the supply of relevant equipment for which credits would be provided by the International Investment Bank, and to agree on the supply of our products to countries which are members of the bank within the periods in which credits have to be repaid. Of certain interest for our economy and tourist organizations was the question discussed by the commission in relation to the insuring of foreign exchange for citizens in CEMA countries for their travels and stay abroad.

The general assessment is that the session has been successfully concluded. During the session I had the opportunity to talk individually with all finance ministers, that is, heads of delegations. The meetings were mutually useful and I hope that they will contribute to a better acquaintance, (?closer) understanding and further development of cooperation in the sphere of finance and banking between our country and CEMA member-countries, as well as the International Investment Bank and the International Bank for Economic Cooperation. [end recording]

DOLANC SESS MEDITERRANEAN GAMES AS CONTRIBUTION TO UNDERSTANDING

LD091000 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Split--Stane Dolanc, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Yugoslav committee of the Eighth Mediterranean Games, spoke at a press conference today in the Lav Hotel in Split, which was attended by a large number of representatives of public information media from all over our country, including the leading figures of all papers, radio, television and sociopolitical and sports workers. He stressed that the Eighth Mediterranean games represent a major contribution to mutual understanding, to improving relations among Mediterranean countries and to preserving peace and peaceful, equitable cooperation among peoples. It is certain that this motto of cooperation among Mediterranean countries will remain; for it is the only possible course for the future of those countries, regardless of the difficulties that arise not merely in the Mediterranean area but also throughout the whole world in view of the current delicate political situation. I think that we should again point to the significance these games have for Yugoslavia, as the host-country, which is to (?present) itself to the Mediterranean, Europe and the world. We must confirm our ability to organize such sports manifestations, which, by their extent, do not lag much behind the largest and biggest sporting events like the Olympic Games and other sporting contests in the world.

The games should present Yugoslavia to other Mediterranean countries, to Europe and to the world as a modern, genuinely democratic and free community of nations and nationalities and of working people. Many will be able to acquaint themselves at close quarters and directly with our system of socialist self-management and with the way our people live. They will be able to learn of the desire of our population for (?cooperation) and friendship.

We have the guarantee that all member-countries of the Mediterranean sports organization will be represented in the games. They will participate with very strong teams. We are fighting to have these teams, with regard to quality, to be truly at a high level. Just as Yugoslavia has, in participating in sports games up to now, always sent her best teams in all areas, so we expect our friends and partners to do the same when the games are held in Yugoslavia--Dolanc stressed.

The press conference ended with a show of the very successful clothes and uniforms which the representatives of various services in the organization of the Eighth Mediterranean Games will wear from 15-24 September.

DOLANC ADDRESSES POLITICAL AKTIV OF SPLIT, DALMATIA

LD082128 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1926 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Split--Stane Dolanc, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, this evening spoke to the political aktiv of Split and Dalmatia about the recent visit which the Yugoslav delegation, led by President Tito, paid to the Soviet Union.

Dolanc also spoke about the most recent trends in the nonalined movement and about the activity of our country, and he stressed the great prestige which Yugoslavia, and particularly President Tito, enjoy in the world. He stressed that we should maintain this prestige by further nurturing and developing unity, by decisively struggling for economic stabilization, by our principled international policy and by continuous strengthening of our defense capability.

MIKULIC VISITS LARGEST WORK ORGANIZATION IN DUBROVNIK

LD081632 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Branko Mikulic, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, is visiting Dubrovnik. He has visited one of our largest work organizations, Atlantska Plovidba, where he was acquainted with the business situation on the international maritime markets, the results achieved in work, and the development plans of this organization. During the afternoon Branko Mikulic will meet municipal assembly representatives and representatives of the sociopolitical organizations of Dubrovnik and this evening he will speak at the center for social activities of the young on the role of the LCY today and Tito's initiative in collective work and leadership.

More on Mikulic Visit

LD090956 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, visited Dubrovnik today. He visited the Atlantic Shipping Line work organization and in the evening he spoke at the public speaking platform of the Center for Social Activity of the Young. Here is a report by Bozo Grgica:

Representatives of the Atlantic Shipping Line briefed Branko Mikulic on some of their views and initiatives that are based on real possibilities of the Dubrovnik shipping line, but which refer to a bolder development of the business process of linking up and pooling labor and resources with economic organizations and activities whose own interests can be served by this process. Apart from the mutual interest of the partners in a closer business link-up and the entire interest of our economy in the development of [word indistinct] self-managing relations, the initiatives--which the representatives of the Atlantic Shipping Line discussed with Branko Mikulic--in view of the position of the maritime industry and its natural partners in the country, were also presented as part of the complex of demands and undertakings of the nonalined and developing countries for the building of a new international economic order.

In the talks, particular references were also made to the issues of specific conditions of organizing communists on ships--a matter with which the Organization of the League of Communists of the Atlantic Shipping Line has concerned itself to a considerable extent recently. The solutions arrived at are now being checked.

The subjects of this evening's speech by Branko Mikulic from the platform of the Dubrovnik center for the Social Activity of the Young were the genesis of Tito's initiative on collective work, leadership and responsibility and the role of the LCY in our society today. Speaking on the first subject, he dealt in particular with some simplified concepts existing here and there that have to do with the significance and possibility of the practical realization of the principle of collective work, and he stressed its deep revolutionary and class meaning.

Speaking about the role of the LCY in our society today and [word indistinct] the development [word indistinct] of forms and methods of the political struggle of the LCY in the construction of self-managing social relations, Branko Mikulic stressed that the place and content of the political action of the members of the LCY, and thus also of the organization as a whole, was in all parts of our political system and in all environments where communists live and work.

Speaking about the presuppositions and responsibilities of the members of the LCY for the implementation of the LCY's ideological and leading role in the further development of self-managing social relations and the entire development of society which [word indistinct] on such relations, Branko Mikulic stressed in particular the moral image of the member of the League of Communists and said among other things:

[Mikulic--begin recording] [Words indistinct] perhaps one could speak about individual periods, in particular about the moral attitude and image of the communist in the prewar period under the difficult conditions of illegal work. Then, about the partisan epic as well as about the moral values at the time of the country's rehabilitation and construction. On this occasion, I will mention those values that are the joint virtue in all the above mentioned periods: They are combat spirit, courage, a principled attitude, comradeship, consistency and responsibility in implementing [words indistinct] critical and self-critical attitude, discipline and loyalty, respect, readiness for self-denial and sacrifice, devotion to the goals of the revolution, the working class and people, developed feeling for brotherhood, unity and equality of the nations and nationalities and their internationalist solidarity, reciprocity, etc.

This represents all that Comrade Tito meant when he said: Revolution is for me that which has carried me all my life. [end recording]

POPIT SPEAKS AT SEMINAR IN LJUBLJANA 8 JUNE

LD110704 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1328 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--France Popit, president of the Slovene League of Communists Central Committee, spoke at a gathering of secretaries of committees of League of Communists municipal conferences and intermunicipal councils in Ljubljana yesterday afternoon. The seminars in which 300 or even 500 communists take part are not useful; we must abolish them--France Popit stressed, speaking about new forms and methods of work for Slovene communists. Thanks to the increasing initiative of sociopolitical workers and the strengthened consciousness of working people that they are becoming the leading force in social development, the political situation in Slovenia is now good. But the main task of every meeting of a League of communists municipal or basic organization should be precisely a constant assessment of the political situation. It would be wrong to wait for what the "higher up" organs say. Conclusions adopted at the Central Committee and its Presidium should be transferred and applied in practice.

France Popit went on to speak about the role and work of communists in banks where the influence of workers in the business policy of these financial organizations should be advocated primarily, since these organizations' interest is at the moment often opposed to the interests of society.

Communists must fight also for the respect for self-managing interests of the delegations, the delegates and the entire delegate system in municipal assemblies. For much of what the municipal machineries push through delegate assemblies is opposed to the pluralism of self-managing interests. The same also applies to the machineries of the republic and the federation.

Speaking in great detail on the problems of stabilization, Popit pointed out among other things the need for overcoming analyses, assessments and denuded programs by actions. What is in fact being implemented and what is not should be continually checked. Plans which exceed the real strength should also be abandoned.

At this point in time the greatest problem in Solvenia is excessive employment. Greater productivity, as known, should be reached by rationalization of work, by the introduction of more modern technology, by the improvement of work organization, by remuneration according to work and such like. The greatest tasks in this sphere are faced by trade unions, chambers of economy and, of course, by work organizations. If the leading persons in work organizations cannot achieve greater accumulation and are satisfied by operating on the border of profitability, they should give up their posts.

Popit also spoke about the need for greater respect for self-managing agreements and social compacts for the implementation of income-based relations as well as about the need to abandon the practice according to which some businessmen believe that that which a work organization creates is exclusively the property of that organization. In order to achieve the goals of our social development, communists should be all the time in closest contact with the working masses. This the communists will achieve by their active participation in organizations and sections of SAWP, knowing that as opposed to relations in the League of Communists, the principle of democratic centralism does not apply to those organizations, France Popit [said].

SARAJEVO MEETING ASSESSES SECURITY ESTABLISHMENT, POTENTIAL

LD091020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1338 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--We are becoming ever stronger and there is less and less possiblity of someone surprising us--this is the basic message of today's consultative meeting of Bosnia and Hercegovina's security organs and services. During the meeting the opening report was delivered by Mato Andric, republican secretary for internal affairs. Also taking part in the consultative meetings' work was Nikola Stojanovic, president of the Bosnia and Hercegovina League of Communists Central Committee.

According to Mato Andric, thanks to socialist self-management, in which the initiatives of the working people and citizens are broadly developed, our country is, in terms of internal relations, one of the most stable in the world. This, he said, is primarily the result of a high level of consciousness in every individual and his desire to protect and defend the gains of the revolution and socialist self-management development. In our very favorable political climate, which is the result of the continuing and intensive activity of organized socialist forces headed by the League of Communists, a broad system is being increasingly developed in the areas of all-people's defense, security and social self-protection, in which an important contribution is being made by the organs and services of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs. As stated, much greater vigilance has been achieved and through joint actions all attempts to attack our society, both from the external and internal enemy, have been thwarted.

Security consciousness and responsibility are becoming greater and greater and all forms of criminal acts are on the decrease, as are economic crimes and threats to public order and peace. The cooperation of all self-protection institutions and systems, and the working people and citizens with the militia, particularly in the local communities, is becoming increasingly strong. This is shown by the fact that in all 1,806 local communities in the republic reserve corps of militia have been formed, whose participants were chosen by the citizens themselves..

It is clear that together with the impressive results we are achieving in overall socioeconomic development, the level of consciousness is growing and the norms and values of socialist self-management in preserving what we have gained and in insuring the continuity of our development are strengthening.

In this complex international situation, in which we do not need anyone's umbrella, these developments are all the more important when one bears in mind the fact that our country is exposed to constant pressures from outside and to the activity of anti-socialist and antiself-management forces in the country. For this reason, in the present phase of the development of the defense and protection system, the organs and services of security must be particularly vigilant against all forms of pressure on our country, especailly when it is a case of "special war" or the expansion of terrorism in the world. It follows that the whole of society, and in particular the organs and services of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs, are faced with the permanent task of further socializing and strengthening the security functions.

ASSEMBLY BODY INCREASES AID FOR MONTENEGRO QUAKE VICTIMS

LD081538 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, June 8 (TANJUG)--The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the Assembly of Yugoslavia has adopted the bill proposed by the Federal Executive Council according to which the aid to the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Montenegro--stricken by the earthquakes of April 15 and May 24 of this year--is to be increased several-fold. Up to date some 80 million dollars have been granted as credit in various forms to the citizens who sustained damage in the earthquake.

This measure is assessed as a new gesture of solidarity of all Yugoslav republics and provinces towards Montenegro, since the credits have been granted under very favourable conditions.

BORBA REPORTS RESENTMENT AT FAILURE TO USE SLOVENE LANGUAGE

AU071831 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 79 p 4 AU

[J. Pjevic report]

[Summary] Ljubljana, May--Critical remarks have been heard in Slovenia because "some distinguished Slovene sociopolitical workers" spoke Serbo-Croatian and not Slovene at the recent festive session of the LCY Central Committee in Bohinjska Bistrica, which was relayed by Yugoslav television and radio stations. [The main speaker at 1 May meeting was Stane Dolanc.] "The first to 'react' was Mitja Ribicic, president of the SAWP Republican Conference, at a gathering of SAWP activists from all the Slovene communes.

"According to Ribicic, although it is a case of marginal criticism which is not 'naive,' certain structures try to derive some sort of one-sided conclusions from it. In this connection Ribicic stresses that one must insure a consistent application of Slovene in all spheres, above all in the Socialist Republic of Slovenia itself, but also at the level of the federation in conformity with the constitution, and that one must make no 'concessions' in this respect.

"For this purpose, he believes, it is necessary to organize oneself adequately in conformity with the constitution, which has not been the case so far. On the other hand, Slovenia must behave so that it will be present with its progressive positions all over Yugoslavia, and that every one of its social actions will be present and correctly comprehended among all the peoples and nationalities of the SFRY."

The Bohinjska Bistrica celebrations have to be evaluated in this context. Slovenia is interested in informing all the peoples of Yugoslavia about the event 40 years ago which were celebrated. "It is not essential only how we talk to each other in our republic and how we understand each other, but also how we are understood and accepted by others, for our republic will not prosper if it withdraws into itself."